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SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1903.

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Henceforth, in compliance with an order issued by the Treasury Department, the Life Saving Service will co-operate with the Navy in time of war and of preparation for war as it did during the war with Spain, its function being to serve as a look-out for the enemy's ships and to receive and forward communications passing to or from vessels of the United States. In times of peace whenever the Navy Department desires to mobilize the naval patrol for maneuvers or other purposes, the members of the Life Saving Service will perform such drill as may be required of them and will be expected to observe and report the movements of suspicious ships in order that the efficiency of the system may be thoroughly tested. The arrangement thus provided is highly practical and in time of war might now and then be of great military usefulness. The Life Saving Service during the greater part of the year maintains a vigilant patrol over virtually the entire reach of our coasts, and in the event of a hostile fleet approaching our shores the life saving crews could be depended upon to report its whereabouts. The intelligence, courage and vigor of the members of the Life Saving Service specially qualify them for the emergency work to which this order assigns them, and we do not doubt that they will prove worthy of association with the Navy in any exigency that summons them to action. The issue of this order by the Treasury Department shows that the Navy Department can depend upon receiving from the other departments of the Government interested, intelligent and active co-operation in carrying out its scheme of naval patrol which we outlined last week.

With the life saving stations, the lighthouses and lightships, Army signal stations, coast stations of the weather bureau heartily co-operating with the scouts, lookout and patrol ships of the Navy, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for an enemy to steal a march upon us. It has been a favorite idea of ours for years that the different departments of the Government should be brought together in closer relations to secure active co-operation for the public defense. The establishment of the Navy patrol is valuable therefore, not only for what it accomplishes but for what it suggests. The action of Secretary Root in bringing the National Guard into closer relations with the Army is another step in the same direction. A scheme should also be matured for bringing the railroads of the country into active co-operation with the Army in case of need, thus putting at the disposal of the Government an organized force of over one million men for such limited needs as the nature of their organization and their relations to the Government will permit. This has been done in England and it is possible that some feature of the English system may be susceptible of adaptation to this country. The organization of an Army General Staff and a General Staff for the Navy should greatly help in developing co-operative schemes which should enable the Government more readily and promptly to avail itself of the enormous resources of the country in case of need. No country in the world has in equal degree the elements of power, and we could rest secure if we assume that they could be made available in the event of war. Otherwise we might find ourselves at a disadvantage in dealing with some far inferior power whose resources were more immediately available for aggressive or defensive war.

Among the contents of the Outlook of May 30 is an article on "Soldier Schools in the Philippines" by David Gibbs, giving additional information as to the important educational work performed in the islands by officers and men of the United States Army. This work, as Mr. Gibbs says, has received but little attention here in the United States, for the reason, perhaps,

that the public mind has been so constantly distracted by malevolent charges of cruelty against members of the Service. But in making up the record of the American undertaking in the Philippines the historian will place among its noblest chapters the story of what the Army has done for the education and moral betterment of the natives. Whenever our troops occupied a town one of their first acts was to open schools. At nearly every Army post in the islands soldiers were detailed as school teachers who taught voluntarily and without extra pay. The scope of this beneficent movement, which has established a working basis for the intellectual emancipation of the Filipino people, is indicated by the fact that when the islands were transferred from military to civil control there were open in various parts of the archipelago more than 1,000 schools organized and conducted by American soldiers, and giving instruction to more than 100,000 Filipino children. "The idea of the soldier as a school master," says Mr. Gibbs, "is new in the history of warfare and of education. The honor of setting this precedent rightly belongs to the Army of a people who give the highest place among its institutions to the public schools. How different is this picture of the soldier in the tropical school-room, toiling patiently with hundreds of little brown boys and girls, and instructing the native teachers that they may learn his own tongue, greeted along the street with smiles and 'Hello, Maestro' from happy little boys and girls—how different is this picture from that of the soldier in the Philippines which has so long been held before the public eye—the cruel, bloodthirsty, murdering man of war! That the soldier made this effort, that he could thus be generous, sympathetic, and thoughtful for the future welfare of the race of his treacherous foe, that he was willing to teach and patiently toil with the children of his enemy, shows a spirit of which any nation might well be proud, and should give the name 'soldier schoolmaster' a high place in the history of warfare."

Now that the question of organizing a Navy General Staff is receiving official consideration, it is interesting to recall an important paper on "Naval Administration" by Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, which appeared in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute for December, 1902. In this paper Admiral Luce explains that the civil branch of naval administration consists of three divisions, namely, material, personnel and finance, and that the fourth division, having to do with the wielding of the Navy as a weapon, is the military branch, which requires a knowledge of the art of war in its most comprehensive sense, and a familiarity with the laws of war, as laid down by the best authorities on Marine International Law. "This office," Admiral Luce continues, "should be wholly unencumbered with the administrative and executive duties of a bureau. It is in this latter branch that the naval administration of the United States is deficient." This military branch, says the Admiral, should be recognized and admitted into our scheme of naval administration without delay. "It matters little," he continues, "whether the office we have indicated be called a board of Navy commissioners, a board of admiralty, a strategy board, a war board, a general board, or a general staff. The essential point is to have attached to, and made part of, the secretariat—the office of the Secretary of the Navy—officers charged with the duty of preparing plans for naval campaigns, and of directing, under the Secretary of the Navy, the military operations of our several fleets and squadrons. Such a board, by what name soever it may be known, would represent the military branch of the Navy Department, now lacking, as distinct from the civil, as already explained. It would constitute the brain of naval operations. It was through the want of the military branch that the Navy Department has, on several notable occasions, in the not very remote past, been thrown into such states of panic as to fully demonstrate its incapacity to perform the very duties for which it was created."

One of the most difficult problems encountered in the Philippines has been placed in the way of solution by the law prepared by Governor Taft and Major General Davis, commander of the Division of the Philippines, to create a Moro province. The province includes the Sulu Islands, the Tawi Tawi Islands and all the Island of Mindanao except those portions inhabited by Filipinos. The purpose of this arrangement is to provide a civil government for the non-Christian islanders who, because of their religious beliefs, tribal customs and social institutions require an administration separate from that given to the Filipinos. The act provides for a legislative council, a governor, and other executive officers together with adequate courts and a school system, and it is stipulated that the new government shall gradually abolish the present industrial system of the Moros, which is a species of serfdom. The wisest feature of this novel undertaking is a provision of the new law which stipulates that the Governor of the Moro province and several of his most important subordinates shall be officers of the United States Army, thus insuring a continuance of the wholesome influence which has been established during the military occupation of the territory. From the tact, courage and fairness of the Army officers with whom they have come in contact the Moros have acquired a profound ad-

miration for American character and method, and that feeling has made them sincerely friendly to the United States. It is of the utmost importance to all interests that the cordial relations thus established should be carefully maintained and that can be most effectively done by giving the Moros a civil government administered largely by conservative and experienced officers of the Army who are familiar with the character, customs and needs of the natives. There could be no better proof of Governor Taft's fitness for his high office than his cordial recognition of the beneficent work of the Army in the Moro country and his approval of an act which means that the helpful influence thus developed shall be continued.

In reply to the conclusions advanced by Lieutenant General Miles in his report on his recent tour of inspection in the Philippines, Governor Taft, chief executive of the islands, has sent to the War Department a report which is of interest to all readers who have studied conditions, either military or civil, in the archipelago. Governor Taft's report, which appears elsewhere in these columns, affords some needful light upon two or three points concerning which the American public has until now been insufficiently informed. The Governor admits that there is a shortage in the food supply of the islands, due partly to the ravages of war and partly to the destruction of farm animals by disease, and he adds this weighty suggestion. "It is exceedingly important that we shall not pauperize the people of these islands by unnecessary gratuitous distribution of rice." In this matter he stands squarely by the far-sighted policy instituted by the Army at the very beginning of our military occupation of the archipelago. The United States military authorities have from the outset striven, and with a large measure of success, to promote habits of industry and thrift among the natives, encouraging them to plant quick-growing and diversified crops, construct better homes, school houses, churches, roads and bridges and in that way derive larger returns from the great natural resources of their lands. The resolute advocacy of that policy by the officers of the Army in the Philippines laid the foundations of material prosperity, domestic peace and civil rule in the islands, and it is only upon those foundations that a durable system of civil institutions can be built. Governor Taft fully realizes this, and his whole administrative policy is shaped so as to profit to the largest possible degree from the wise measures instituted by the military authorities. His report shows, too, that with an available relief fund of \$3,000,000, stores of rice worth \$800,000 and the purchase of 10,000 farm animals to meet any serious distress among the Filipinos, the danger of death from famine in the islands is too small for serious consideration.

Speaking of the contention which has arisen between the municipal authorities of New York and the War Department regarding the proposed 200 foot extension of certain 800 foot piers on the North River, the Scientific American expresses the hope that further investigation by Brig. General George L. Gillespie may induce him to approve the project. The Scientific American speaks in highest praise of the policy which has placed the supervision and protection of our national waterways and harbors in the hands of the War Department, but holds that while this protection has materially been far-sighted and thorough, the present is "one of those rare cases in which it would be expedient to observe rather the spirit than the strict letter of the law." In view of the fact that the Government is already engaged in dredging forty foot channels in the harbor and that a vessel requiring such a channel would run to 800 or 900 feet in length, it is held that piers to accommodate such ships must be considerably longer than those now available. The question therefore is whether piers capable of accommodating ships of 750 to 800 feet in length can be extended into the river without endangering commerce by increasing the difficulties of navigation. General Gillespie has filed one report to the effect that piers 1,000 feet long would so narrow the channel as to interfere with traffic, but he has again taken the matter under advisement in order to make a comparison of the currents in the North and East Rivers and his investigation will form the subject of a further report. Of one thing we may be sure, namely that General Gillespie's opinion on which the final action of the War Department will be based, will represent the trained judgment of an engineer officer of large practical experience animated solely by a loyal regard for public interests.

The proposition noted in a Washington despatch of last week to promote Capt. R. W. Milligan, U.S.N., to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for the purpose of retiring him as a senior rear admiral meets with much favor from the Navy officers whose opinions have been expressed. This method of rewarding officers of exceptional ability and worth has been usual in the Army for many years and it would seem to be about the best method yet devised for achieving that which cannot be done otherwise save through an act of Congress. Captain Milligan will have completed forty years on the active list next August or September, and it would be a most fit completion of a very useful and busy life if he could be made Chief of Bureau previous to going on the retired list. It is hoped the President may see fit to do this before long.

"Modern Rifle Shooting, from the American Standpoint," by W. G. Hudson, M.D., a well known rifle expert, is the title of a valuable little volume of 165 pages, published by Laflin and Rand Powder Company, of New York, Denver, Chicago, and San Francisco. It is neatly bound in cloth, finely printed, and profusely illustrated. The most experienced riflemen, as well as beginners, will be benefitted by a careful study of the book, and as it is the only work which deals largely with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, military riflemen in the Army and National Guard will also find the publication of great value. The book among other things deals intelligently with rifles and bullets, equipments of the riflemen, sights, sighting and aiming, positions in shooting, targets, ammunition, advice to riflemen, cleaning shells, lubricants, anti-rust grease appliances and tools, rifle ranges and galleries. The proper and improper methods of aiming are plainly shown, and the deflection and drift of bullets, the drag of trigger pull and how to remedy it. All this necessary information and much more of equal value is given in plain and concise form, none of the chapters being too long drawn out, and yet with sufficient clearness to cover properly all the essential elements of rifle shooting. The author acknowledges the generous help received in the way of suggestions from brother riflemen, and from reading various English works on the subject of rifle shooting. Dr. Hudson says: "We have had too little experience with our National arm up to the present time to formulate any hard and fast rules, but if this work furnishes the first stepping stones to a more thorough acquaintance with the weapon that, above all others, should be most familiar to the American citizen-soldier, the object of the author will have been accomplished."

Surgeon General O'Reilly of the Army has arranged for the completion of the medical history of the Spanish War for which the last Congress voted an appropriation of \$30,000, and it is announced that the work will be published at an early day. The board to compile this work originally consisted of Major Walter Reed, U.S.A., and Majors Victor C. Vaughn and E. O. Shakespeare, formerly of the Volunteer Service, whose duty it was "to investigate and report upon the cause and prevalence of typhoid fever and other diseases among the troops in the various national encampments in the United States, in Cuba and in the Philippines." The work of the board was interrupted by the death of Majors Reed and Shakespeare, but so far as completed it deals exhaustively with the subjects of disease prevention and camp sanitation, the board unanimously declaring typhoid fever to be the deadliest enemy of armies in the field. It is believed that when completed the medical history of the Spanish War will be relatively more voluminous than that of the Civil War, the details of the work of the Medical Corps having been followed more closely in the recent conflict than they were in the earlier one. There are hints that the forthcoming work will contain some sharp criticism upon the policy of the Medical Corps during the Spanish War, and if that is the case the result will probably be an interesting professional discussion which cannot be other than helpful to the Service.

When the British Admiralty, some thirty-two years ago, decided to test the effects of gun fire on the turrets of the sea going monitor Glatton, which had just been completed at that time, considerable surprise was expressed at the decision to use so costly a vessel for a target. The Glatton was anchored, and the ironclad Hotspur fired three shots at her from a 12-inch gun at a range of 200 yards. The shot weighed 600 pounds and the charge was 85 pounds of pebble powder. None of the shots went through the turret, which was protected by fourteen inches of iron, backed by 15 inches of wood. One shot was fired to hit two feet from the top of the turret, one at two feet from the bottom, and one at the base, when the vessel was heeled for the purpose, in order to see if the turret would jam. Although the iron was penetrated, no harm was done to the mechanism of the turret and it revolved easily despite the shot which hit at its base. The turret was worked by hand and steam, perfectly after firing. During the practice a goat, a fowl and a rabbit, with several pails of water, were placed in the turret. The live stock were found perfectly happy after the firing and the water was not spilled. Now the French, it is reported, are to undertake similar experiments to test the ability of the turrets of their war ship Suffren to withstand projectiles. The experiments are to take place this month at Brest, and the Frenchmen, although a little late, intend to go one better than the English, by not only having live stock in the turret of the Suffren during the firing at it, but all the officers of the ship, it is reported, must remain aboard in various other parts of the ship to observe the effect of the shock. There were no men on board the Glatton.

In ordering Major Howze to proceed to Manila for duty during the progress of the investigation of charges relating to his conduct in the Philippines, the Secretary of War has performed an act of simple justice. Major George K. Hunter, 15th U.S. Cav., on the strength of whose report the investigation has been ordered, is in the Philippines and so are the witnesses whose testimony will be heard, and the acts complained of occurred there if they occurred at all. It is but fair and just, therefore, that Major Howze should be enabled to face his accusers, cross-examine the witnesses and do all within his power

to disclose the truth. The conduct of Major Howze throughout this whole affair has been that of an officer who is ready to meet the issue. The offenses of which he is accused are alleged to have been committed three years ago. The charges were investigated at that time and dismissed as groundless. They were revived while Lieutenant General Miles was in the Philippines on his tour of inspection and Major Hunter was detailed to make a second inspection. Major Hunter's report was such that Major Howze promptly requested a court of inquiry, which has been ordered. His next step was to ask that he be sent to the Philippines in order that he might face his accusers, and this request has also been granted. It is a good thing for the Service that this has been done and that the whole matter is to be sifted to the bottom in the interest of truth and justice. Meanwhile we must say that Major Howze certainly has not acted like a man who feared the outcome.

Increasing interest in the subject of small arms practice is clearly shown in the discussion which has followed the recent publication in the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the despondent article on "Lack of Small Arms Experts" by Capt. Theodore F. Low, U.S.M.C., to which we have before referred. His article has called forth a variety of comment from officers, one of whom, Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., contends that the present lack of small arms experts is merely temporary, being due to the change of rifle in 1895 combined with the abolition of participation by officers in competitions and the active movement of troops since the outbreak of the Spanish War. Now, however, that troops are to have stations for two or three years at a stretch, the experts will appear again. Captain Ely's view as to rifle practice in the Army is exceedingly hopeful and we believe it is well grounded. Increased interest in the subject is manifest in every direction, and with permanent stations for troops and a little more familiarity with the new rifle on the part of the enlisted men, we expect, as does Captain Ely, that the next two years will produce records which have never been surpassed in the United States Army or any other army.

At the launch of the U.S.S. Tacoma, from the yards of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., June 2, the vessel was christened by Miss Julia Naomi Harris of Tacoma. Miss Louise Stone of the same city pressed the electric button that released it from the ways. A large delegation of people from Tacoma were present among the especially invited guests. The Tacoma is a protected cruiser of 3,500 tons displacement, with sheathing of teak and copper below the water line. Her length at the water line is 292 feet, her breadth 44 feet 1 1/2 inches and draft 15 feet. She is provided with twin screws and vertical triple expansion engines, and is to have a speed of 16 1/2 knots, with an indicated horse power of 4,700. Her main batteries will consist of ten five-inch rapid-fire rifles, the secondary of eight-pounders, rapid-fire; two one-pounder, rapid-fire; four automatic colts and one three-inch field-piece. She is designed to carry a complement of thirty officers and 281 men. The contract price for the vessel was \$1,410,900, but owing to a number of changes, her cost has been increased by about \$100,000. Her keel was laid on September 27, 1900, and it is expected she will be ready for delivery to the Government in October.

"Everybody in the British navy knows Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K.C.B.," the New York Sun says, "and believes that he is the strongest and ablest in the service. The officers in the foreign navies respect him for his strategical skill and technical ability in handling a fleet. As Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty he is commander-in-chief of the British navy, issuing his commands to the admirals of all the fleets. But the world at large hardly knows his name. Very few of his fellow subjects could say offhand who is Britain's chief admiral, and yet he holds the greatest post in the British Empire to which a subject can aspire. The strangest thing about this man is that he is not an Englishman at all, in the strict sense of the word. His father was a captain in the 78th Highlanders, who settled in Ceylon, and his mother was a Singhalese woman of high rank. Admiral Fisher was one of Great Britain's representatives at The Hague Peace Conference. He holds the opinion that humane warfare is both foolish and cruel, and he advanced that opinion at the conference with consummate skill. Admiral Fisher's subordinates respect him, but do not love him. He works them too hard for that, and is too quick to detect their faults. He toils from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, and expects everybody else to do the same."

After careful consideration, the citizens of Bremerton, Wash., where the Puget Sound Navy Yard is located, have wisely decided that they would rather have a busy navy yard and closed saloons than an idle navy yard and open saloons, and their action in the matter is indicated in the following despatch of June 9 to the Navy Department from Capt. Charles J. Barclay, U.S.N., commandant of the yard: "Mayor of Bremerton reports all saloons closed midnight to-night and all licenses revoked." The vigorous policy of the Navy Department in dealing with the situation at Bremerton has produced the desired result in short order. The ultimatum was that the saloons and dives adjacent to the Puget Sound Navy Yard must be closed or the Department would stop sending war-

ships there for repairs. This would have meant a loss in wages to Bremerton of about \$250,000 for the present summer, and when the respectable residents of the place realized that the Navy Department meant business they compelled the town authorities to act without delay. The Government has done Bremerton a good turn in this matter, and the reputable citizens of the place will undoubtedly appreciate it.

The order issued by the Navy Department on June 8 and revoked on June 9 sending the South Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy to Valparaiso, Chili, where American interests are reported to have suffered because of recent social and political disturbances, sharply recalls the serious situation which arose from the visit of the U.S.S. Baltimore to the same port in 1892. The murderous attack by a street mob upon a party of seamen attached to the Baltimore was the beginning of a controversy which brought Chili and the United States to the very verge of war, and which was adjusted only after great difficulty and the tender of full reparation by the Chilean Government. Since then the relations between the two countries have become entirely friendly and cordial, partly because Chili has come to understand that she has nothing to fear but everything to hope from the United States, and partly because sober second thought has convinced her that a war with the United States—which she seemed anxious to provoke—would be a more hazardous venture than she was at first inclined to believe. We may assume, therefore, that the visit of Rear Admiral Sumner's squadron to Valparaiso would have been attended by nothing more violent than a hearty demonstration of Chilean hospitality.

From time to time suggestions are made in various quarters that certain changes are under consideration in the new Army uniform. We have already stated that these reports are not true, and have obtained permission from the Secretary of War to publish this week his official endorsement of recent date on certain communications received from officers of the Army recommending uniform changes and submitted to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army. Secretary Root's endorsement, which may be taken as a final statement on uniform matters, follows: "These letters will not receive consideration. You will notify the writers, and all officers proposing changes in the uniform, that General Order No. 132, of 1902, prescribing the new uniform, is to be deemed conclusive. However bad the uniform may be, it has been prescribed and will continue to be the uniform of the Army. Constant changes and inability to abide by a decision once reached would be far worse than any errors there may have been in the decision. All letters similar to these will be filed by you without reference, and the writers notified to the above effect."

In reply to a letter from the C.O. of Troop D, 12th U.S. Cavalry, asking whether soldiers who re-enlist in an organization while in the Philippines will be transferred, except at their own request, to another organization because of the fact that they have more than a year to serve when their own organization is relieved from duty in the islands, the Secretary of War authorizes the statement that soldiers who re-enlist in the Philippines shall be returned with their regiments when the latter are ordered to the United States, unless they prefer transfer to another regiment for the purpose of remaining in the Philippines.

Major General George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, cabled the War Department last week that the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 5th Cavalry, the 2d Squadron of the 6th Cavalry, and the 2d Squadron of the 1st Cavalry will sail from Manila for this country September 15. He suggested that all mail for these troops now being held up in this country in anticipation of their homecoming be forwarded to them in the Philippines.

A cable from Honolulu reports to the Navy Department the departure from that port of the U.S. battleship Wisconsin en route for Manila. Her immediate objective is Yokohama, Japan, and from there she will report arrival and await disposition by the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron. All well on board at last accounts.

An officer of the Army writes: "It may be a source of gratification to you to know that your stand on General Miles's report on 'Philippine Atrocities' is universally approved by Army officers—so far as I have seen around here."

The U.S. transport Thomas arrived at Manila May 27. The fact that her arrival was not reported previously gave rise to a belief that she might have been the transport reported sunk last week in Asiatic waters. Happily the fears have proved unfounded.

The Brooklyn will be assigned to duty as flagship of the European Squadron after the present fleet has finished with the ceremonies at Kiel, and in the meantime she will join the North Atlantic Squadron in the cruise to the Azores.

There is a vacancy for a "first class tailor" in the 82d Company of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N.Y., where inquiries as to the vacancy should be addressed.

CONDUCT OF FIELD EXERCISES.

Brigadier General Kobbé, commanding the Department of Dakota, has issued a ten page pamphlet giving rules and regulations for the Conduct of Field Exercises, compiled and recommended by the board of officers convened for the purpose. Among other things the rules prescribe that commanding officers of the forces should designate in general terms the object of the Artillery fire, and the force to be used; but the exact position and the manner of using the guns should be left to the battery commander. During the exercises, when Artillery is firing on Cavalry, a yellow flag will be displayed by the battery; a white flag when firing on dismounted Cavalry or Infantry, and a red one when firing on the enemy's Artillery. When approach is gained without discovery to within less than 100 yards, capture will be made by giving the command, "Halt," "Surrender." No shots will be permitted at such short ranges. Civilians passing must not be stopped; therefore neither party should question them about the other's movements. "Recall" followed by "Officers' Call," which will be given only by the senior umpire, will signify that the exercise is at an end. When these calls are sounded company commanders will cause their trumpeters to sound "Recall," whereupon all organizations, without waiting for further orders, will return to their quarters. To give juniors an opportunity to command, officers will sometimes be "excused from participation."

In all movements the similitude of actual warfare will be maintained as far as possible, and all unmeaning fire is strictly forbidden. When ordered to move from an assigned position, the command will be kept well concealed, if the terrain permits, until the hour announced for the movement to begin. Officers must appreciate that it is their duty to avail themselves of all cover possible for their commands. Whenever necessary to expose them, it will be done at a fast pace and in the most favorable formation. All troops will carry ten blank revolver and twenty blank carbine or rifle cartridges. All are positively forbidden to have in their possession any fixed ammunition, and must be twice inspected with extreme care and by officers. Ammunition will be carefully husbanded and fire will be used only where, under the conditions of war, something could be accomplished by it. Firing in the immediate vicinity of haystacks and buildings is forbidden. Commanding officers of the opposing forces are expected to utilize, if practicable, the afternoon of the day preceding the exercise in the study of the problem, terrain, etc., and in the instruction of their subordinates in matters pertaining to the solution of the problem. Private grounds will not be entered without permission. When operating off the reservation all troops will confine themselves to the public roads.

Spectators must not go ahead of the advance party of either side, nor gather in positions liable to mislead combatants, or expose their positions. The actual collision of opposing forces must be prevented under all circumstances and will invariably be punished. Decisions of umpires being made by authority of the commanding officer must be immediately accepted without remark. Should an officer deem them erroneous or unfair he may, after the completion of the exercise, appeal in writing, giving his reasons. Forces advancing under or otherwise exposing themselves to a severe fire, will be ruled out of action altogether, or assessed such damage as the umpire deems proper. Any officer who remains standing unsheltered within three hundred yards of hostile fire, will be ruled out by the umpire. Umpires, while endeavoring to give correct decisions, should give them promptly to avoid awkward pauses and misunderstandings. They should carefully avoid giving information or advice, or making suggestions to combatants. They should not precede the advance parties of either side and should also be careful not to disclose the locality of the troops attempting concealment, by exposing themselves in that vicinity. Each umpire will carry a watch and note the time of every important action or movement. The watches will be compared before the exercise commences.

Artillery cannot move into action against Artillery already in action at less than twelve thousand yards, unless enabled to do so by effectual Infantry or dismounted Cavalry fire, or by ample cover. A column fired upon by Artillery at distances less than 2,500 yards must deploy or move at a rapid gait unless the terrain is such as to afford shelter to the troops, or to interfere with the effective use of the Artillery. Cavalry cannot move at a walk when exposed to the fire of Artillery which is less than 2,500 yards away. Cavalry charges must stop at 100 yards from the enemy. Cavalry standing to receive a charge must be declared defeated. Should Cavalry, although somewhat inferior in strength, succeed in delivering an attack upon Cavalry while deploying, it should be judged victorious. In a Cavalry charge, of comparatively equal strength, and in proper formation, the victory should belong to the side last bringing up a formed reserve. When Cavalry attacks Artillery in front, the charge must be made in extended order, and the escort should be attacked at the same time by Cavalry in close order. When on the move, or when unlimbering or limbering up, unprotected Artillery is at the mercy of a Cavalry attack. Guns in action have to fear for their unsupported flank. When unprepared and attacked by Cavalry on the flank Infantry or dismounted Cavalry, even though somewhat superior in strength, should be considered defeated, provided the attackers be not discovered until they are within 400 yards, and provide the ground to be passed over by the Cavalry is favorable to charging. If, before beginning to fire, an Infantry or dismounted Cavalry force, even though somewhat superior in strength, allows a Cavalry opponent to attack in line within 300 yards, the advantage should ordinarily be awarded to the mounted party, provided the ground to be passed over by the Cavalry is favorable to charging. If a well directed and sudden volley be delivered at short range by Infantry or dismounted Cavalry under cover or concealed, it should demoralize the party surprised to a great extent.

Over a zone swept by dismounted fire at less than 800 yards, troops can move backward or forward in attack formations only. When a flank is turned the defenders must fall back, or execute a change of front, before the attacking party has delivered a heavy fire at a range of 500 yards or less. Artillery cannot move into action under Infantry or dismounted Cavalry fire within 800 yards, excepting under favorable circumstances; behind effectual cover, for instance. This, however, would not prevent it from accompanying advancing lines under cover of their fire, to a decisive attack, but it should not be able to unlimber at all within 600 yards of an enemy. At ranges of 1,000 yards Artillery can hold out against dismounted skirmish fire, but should strong skirmish

lines succeed in approaching to within 600 yards of the guns, without the latter being sufficiently protected by Infantry or dismounted Cavalry, and proper cover, the Artillery must retire promptly or be judged out of action.

When exposed to fire of Infantry or dismounted Cavalry, which is less than 800 yards away, bodies of Cavalry can appear in attack formations only. Any flank movement made in the open, without cover, when so exposed, must be decided to the disadvantage of the troops thus moving.

REPORT FROM GOVERNOR TAFT.

Governor Taft, of the Philippines, has transmitted to the War Department an interesting report dealing with certain statements regarding industrial and economic conditions in the islands as described by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. The report, dated April 18, 1903, follows:

"I am in receipt by reference from the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and the Adjutant General of the Army of an excerpt from the report of the Lieutenant General of the Army relating to all the conditions of agriculture in the archipelago and the means of avoiding a probable famine, and in accordance with the direction in the reference, I have the honor to make the following comment: That there is a shortage in the islands of the usual food supply is undoubtedly true, but I have been surprised to find thus far how little real famine or hunger there has been. I have not received a single call from a single provincial governor for rice for free distribution in the entire archipelago. In the Province of Batangas Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d U.S. Cav., in managing the so-called war famine fund, the history of which has been already officially reported to you, has made a very small gratuitous distribution of rice, not exceeding, I should think, in quantity more than \$1,000 worth. The action of the commission in directing a proclamation by the Civil Governor calling upon the people everywhere to plant corn, camotes (sweet potatoes), rice and other quickly growing food products had a very wide influence in stirring up the people to provide against the coming of famine. It is true that an unexampled drouth in the islands has prevented this planting from being as productive as it otherwise would have been, and that the locusts, too, have interfered with some of the crops, but on the whole I have been greatly surprised to find the suffering so much less than we expected it to be. It may be that in May, June, and July we shall have calls for aid, but I think that we shall be able promptly to respond to them, especially now that \$3,000,000 has been appropriated for the purpose.

"The most serious feature of the situation is the loss of cattle from rinderpest. It is not feasible to bring cattle into the islands without making sure that they will not catch the rinderpest after coming here and die from the disease. The fields of the islands are infected with rinderpest, so that cattle from the other islands brought here are almost sure to have the disease. It is necessary, therefore, that all cattle brought here shall be immunized by having a serum injected into their veins which will render them immune for three or four months, and at the same time by being inoculated with the rinderpest virus, which renders them immune at least for five years, and probably longer. We have made a contract for the delivery of ten thousand carabao in the islands with the permanent immunization. These are to be brought from the Yangtze Valley, in China. Our insular purchasing agent, together with a cattle expert of the Agricultural Bureau, is now visiting the various ports of the Orient with a view to making further contracts. I am unable to see that the Government transports could be made useful to us either in the transportation of rice or the transportation of cattle. We can charter steamers adapted to our purposes at perhaps one-fourth or one-fifth of the cost of operating the transports, as proposed by the Lieutenant General of the Army. We have some twelve or fourteen coast guard vessels which can transport rice quickly to any part of the archipelago, and we can purchase rice in the Orient at a much cheaper price than we can bring corn or wheat from the United States. The rice which we can thus bring to save the people from starvation is the food which they are used to eating, whereas they would have to be taught to eat wheat.

"It is exceedingly important that we shall not pauperize the people of these islands by unnecessary gratuitous distribution of rice. In anticipation of a corner in rice, we made a purchase of rice involving the expenditure of about \$800,000 gold. We succeeded in breaking the corner and keeping down the price of rice, and should the price of rice advance again we may have to do the same thing. We have sold the rice in various parts of the archipelago nearly at cost whenever the merchants in that neighborhood insisted on forcing the price beyond what was reasonable. We have on hand now some fifty thousand piculs (137 1-2 pounds to the picul) of Bangkok rice, which is the best in the market, and we have recently disposed of 100,000 piculs of what is called Calcutta superior famine rice, to be sold throughout the archipelago at a moderate price, which was fixed in the contract of sale. If more than the rice we have on hand is needed for the purpose of feeding starving people, we shall be able to buy it in the market and distribute it without the use of the Government transports. The purchase of cattle and the landing of them in the islands are attended with the greatest difficulty, for the reasons I have stated. We cannot hope to bring into the islands as many cattle as have died. We can only hope to bring in a sufficient number to keep agriculture going. The price at which we have contracted for the purchase of the first 10,000 is \$88 Mexican, delivered in Manila, completely immunized. We hope to be able to make purchases of our own at a somewhat lower price, though hardly less than \$80 Mexican. If we are able to sell the carabao in the provinces at \$90 Mexican, it will be a great boon to the people, especially if we do not require a deposit of more than 20 per cent. of the cost price, and allow a credit of six months for the payment of the balance.

"I think generally the statement of facts in the report of the Lieutenant General is correct so far, at least, as the dreadful depression in agriculture by reason of the loss of the cattle is concerned. The remedy which he suggests by the use of the Government's transports, however, I do not concur in. The danger from famine has not been so great as I supposed it was, and as the Lieutenant General was justified in supposing it was from the reports which he heard. In any event, with the funds provided by Congress now, I feel confident that the Philippine Government is in a position to meet any emergency of this kind which may arise."

In a lecture on "Peking Under the Allies" Capt. R. A. Steel, 17th Bengal Lancers, said that of all the international troops in Peking the Chasseurs d'Afrique were the most workmanlike and the best organized.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Lieut. Gordon Bennett Johnson, of the Royal Engineers, has written a long and instructive article on the Royal Military College of Canada, from which we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts:

"The Royal Military College of Canada, situated at Kingston, Ontario, was founded in 1875 by the Canadian Government with the object, primarily, of providing efficient and thoroughly trained officers for the Canadian Militia, and secondly of establishing an institution in which young Canadians could get a first-class general education, in the civil subjects taken up, equal to that of the best universities, a thorough military education, and a physical training which would benefit them for life. The Imperial Government offers to the working students of the graduating class each year five commissions in the Imperial Army, one in each branch, viz., the Royal Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Indian Staff Corps, and the five cadets who have, during the course of three years, gained the greatest aggregate number of marks are entitled to these commissions, and if accepted by them, they are forthwith appointed second lieutenants in His Majesty's Regular Army.

"The Royal Military College is the only institution of its kind in Canada. There are military schools in different parts of Canada with short courses in various subjects, where officers and N.C.O.'s go for a short time to qualify for the rank they hold in the militia, in addition to which they have military duties to perform according to their rank. In fact, their life is similar to the life of regular troops in barracks, except that those attending for instructional purposes have different classes to attend each day. The Royal Military College, on the other hand, is an academy, whose cadets live for three years under the strictest military discipline, graduates either entering military life in the English Army or the Canadian Regulars, or return to civil life with the honorary rank of second lieutenants in the militia. Discipline at Sandhurst and Woolwich is as lax as compared with that prevailing at Kingston; cadets are allowed far more freedom, permission to wear plain clothes, when on leave, and at times to sleep out of barracks. The American Academy at West Point more closely resembles the Canadian College than any other in its strict military discipline and daily life and work. About thirty-five cadets are admitted each year after a physical and mental examination. The capacity of the college buildings limits the total attendance to about ninety.

"The senior cadets (those of the first and second classes), have been given by the authorities of the college, or have acquired by tradition and custom, the privilege of maintaining and administering certain unwritten laws, which have not altered since the college was founded, chief among which is the right of a senior to use a 'recruit,' as a first year man is called, for purposes of his own, to run messages, clean his belts, ride or sword, and otherwise make himself useful. The discipline of the college is left, as far as possible, in the hands of the cadets themselves, as it has been found that discipline is much better and punishment much more effective if left to the senior cadets instead of to the officers. The senior cadet is termed the battalion sergeant major, whose authority is almost without limit, and who has far more to say in the administration of the laws and general conduct of the college than most of the officers. A non-commissioned officer has the power to punish a cadet for any infringement of discipline or order, which usually takes the form of a 'defaulters' or 'extra' drill, unless the breach of discipline is of such a serious nature as to require more severe penalties, such as solitary confinement, rustication or expulsion, which, however, are seldom imposed.

"The active head of the institution is the commandant, generally a British regular officer, selected by the Canadian Government for a term of five years from applicants of usually high rank and qualifications. To him is due to a large extent the condition and tone of affairs. One of the best commandants the college ever had was Colonel Kitson, who held the position from 1890 to 1900. He worked hard for the good of the institution, making many changes in the staff and work, and its present excellence and high standing are largely owing to his efficient administration. After leaving Kingston Colonel Kitson was appointed Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, which position he held until lately, when he was made commandant at the Sandhurst Military College in England, and he is now engaged in the difficult task of regenerating Sandhurst, and raising it out of its slough of inefficiency and general condition of rottenness. Under the commandant at Kingston are an adjutant and a staff of military officers, some English, some Canadian, the latter usually graduates of the college who have commissions in the Imperial army. There is also a subordinate staff of non-commissioned officers from the Imperial and Canadian armies for instruction in drill, gymnastics, artillery (field and garrison), riding, practical work in carpentry and field work in military engineering and reconnaissance.

"The physical drills performed in the gymnasium are the same as those practiced in the British army, and their value is shown in the remarkable development that takes place in the physique of a lad during his three years' course. A cadet has his time well filled in during the day, especially the unlucky 'recruit' or first year man. The latter rises about seven in the morning, unless he happens to be bath orderly for that week, when a considerably earlier appearance is necessary. This is a duty to which a recruit is appointed by the seniors and consists in preparing baths for them and calling them. If the water happens not to be of the right temperature, or if a particular man is called a minute too late or early, the poor bath orderly suffers; to exactly please everybody by his efforts is almost impossible. To a young fellow who has been brought up among luxurious surroundings, who has never had to look after himself in any way, his first year's submergence teaches him a great lesson, and he recognizes its value in after life. When the treatment of new recruits descends to bullying the men of the first class step in and put a stop to it at once. They protect the junior class and regulate to a nicety the authority over them of the second class. While the morning bath is proceeding and when the corridors are full of fellows rubbing themselves down with rough towels, with no other clothes on than nature provides, the bugle call, 'dress for parade,' sounds.

"Breakfast follows, and after breakfast about half an hour is allowed a cadet for making his bed, tidying

his room and cleaning his equipment and rifle. Then one of his company sergeants comes round and inspects everything. Before classes begin a half hour is devoted to marching exercises and free gymnastics in the gymnasium, in which every cadet not on the sick list must take part. Classes last two hours, and there are three in an ordinary day, making six hours in all. A large part of this time may be, and usually is, taken up with practical work outside. At 10:30 in the morning begins what is called orderly room time, which lasts for twenty minutes. During this time punishment is meted out to offenders in the orderly room by the officers, and general business transacted.

"Next comes another two hours' class, which brings us up to 12:45 p. m. At 1 o'clock there is drill of some sort, either infantry drill, or perhaps drill in the gymnasium. This lasts for an hour, and is followed by dinner, usually a very wholesome meal, but not of great variety. From 3 o'clock until 4 there is more drill. After that a cadet is free to do what he likes for two hours, and this period is the only time during the day that he can call his own. At 6 there is another class of two hours and supper follows. This allows an hour and a half for independent work in the gymnasium, which is practically compulsory for a first year man. At 10 p. m. a bugle sounds, each company forms up on its own flat in the corridor and the roll is called. This is called 'tattoo.' Every man then goes to his own room without noise or talking and 'lights out' sounds at 10:15. This is the daily life of a cadet, varying somewhat from time to time, but remaining practically unchanged. On Wednesday and Saturday there is no afternoon drill or evening class, so these are considered half holidays, and, if in the possession of a pass, a cadet usually goes to Kingston until time to return to college at tattoo.

"Although the time of the cadet is pretty well filled up with work, opportunities for indulging in his favorite sport or recreation are plentiful, and a better situation than the college has for indulging in a healthy open-air life cannot be imagined. In the winter the bay freezes over, not as far as the entrance to Lake Ontario, and summer sports give place to ice-boating, skating and hockey. Snow shoeing parties on a moonlight evening over the ice and through the woods on the shore and islands are very frequent. Cricket is played by a few cadets and some of the officers during the spring, but does not find favor with the majority. Nearly everyone plays football; several teams are formed, and the senior team at the end of the season is usually first or very close to it, in the inter-collegiate league to which it belongs."

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

In a circular letter dated "Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, February 18, 1903, seven officers of the Army, viz., J. G. C. Lee, John L. Clem, J. C. Chance, Chas. F. Mason, S. W. Taylor, J. A. Dapray and C. D. Cowles, call the attention of their fellow members of the Army Mutual Aid Association to certain facts regarding the proposed change in the constitution of the association which they think should be considered. Referring to the change of Nov. 18, 1896, in the constitution, these gentlemen say:

"The universal practice of life insurance companies is to accept premiums through life or a fixed period at the rates fixed for the age of entry. Thus the young man's assessment is lower for the reason that he is likely to pay longer, the probability of life being greater. On this fair basis we older members joined our association, some of us about 22 or 23 years ago. But after long years of membership, many of us having paid every assessment made from the very beginning, and made up the large reserve stated, were by the amendment to reclassified according to our then age, and our assessments largely increased, in many cases about trebled, while new members were admitted with permanent payments on the basis of age at entry. * * It is difficult to discover on what principle of equity these older members who had accumulated such a large proportion of the reserve required, should be increased in assessment according to their then age, while the assessments of all new members should be continued throughout their lives at the ratio of the age of entry.

"Believing the re-classification of these older members to be both unjust and unwise, we who so regard it have, from a strict sense of duty, brought the matter up for reconsideration, and ask all members, old and new, to consider it fully and fairly and vote accordingly. * * We cannot believe that any member who has joined since the amendment of '96 will, when he realizes the facts, be willing to participate in a reserve largely built up by the older members, who were re-classified, discriminated against, and made to bear disproportionate assessments. We believe that every member is willing to bear his full, just share, but no more. Our association is a mutual one and should bear on all equitably—otherwise it is not mutual and is not equitable. We have never been able to find any sufficient justification for the amendment of '96, and we believe there is not now, and never was, any good, sound reason for that action.

"Our association has but limited expenses, and yet under the existing classification, the writer of this pays more for \$3,000 than he does in a regular company for \$5,000, taken out seven years after the first organization of the association. Does not this argue serious defects somewhere?

"All our earlier action was based on members paying always as at age of entry, and that, according to all usage, is the correct way. It was with this understanding we entered the association. Yet we have been re-classified twice, and now new members are admitted on the basis we were originally. * * It is our belief that the amendment of '96 could never have been carried had the members fully understood the proposition. Amendments are, as we think, sent out to the members insufficiently stated. They usually have been to strike out certain words and insert others without giving in full the context, and as few members have the constitution at hand to see the meanings thus changed, they leave it as a rule to a proxy at Washington. We consider that in sending out amendments, both the existing and proposed readings should be printed in full, so the member may understand just what he is voting on, and that space should be left at the end for vote, with date and signature. Thus we would get the individual action of the members, and not run the risk of measures being carried by votes in block cast by individual opinion. We are of the opinion that in this way the amendment of '96 was carried, and thus was fastened upon us what we consider a great wrong which can now be removed only

by a two-thirds majority of the persons present or represented at an annual meeting.

"Further, the large increase of assessments brought about by the new re-classification of '96 falls with particular severity on the older members when retired, when with income much reduced they can least afford it, and therefore find it especially burdensome. And so, all in all, we consider the amendment of '96 a great and oppressive wrong, and that every member, new and old, should zealously hasten to undo it or any other wrong. We can not hope for ultimate success with any least wrong lying at our door. * * If run on fair business methods and carefully managed the association will not fail of being wholly successful. It is a noble and meritorious institution based on good ideas and fraught with great benefit to our wives and children in that hour when the world seems dark and filled with despair. But it behooves us all that it be founded on justice as well as mercy, that it may long endure to succor those dependent on us in their bitterest hour of need. In thus advocating what we regard a most just measure, we do not ask reclamations for excess payments since 1896, however much we feel entitled to such, for we have no wish to in any respect impair the finances of the association. Nor do we expect the new classification, if passed, to take effect until the assessments are made for 1904. It has been further urged that the older members had not paid their due proportion, but it is not seen how this can be maintained, as up to that time they had paid all assessments and accumulated a reserve stated at \$160,000, which has not been much increased, as the last report shows it at \$162,569. Thus it will be seen that the new members are, in fact, so far, participating in a reserve almost wholly built up by the older members. What has been done twice may be done again, and the younger of to-day become the re-classified of the future. Is it not best, once for all, to condemn such measures, unless they apply to all alike? To us they savor strongly of broken faith, and encroach on vested individual rights."

MILITIA RIFLE PRACTICE.

Passaic, N.J., June 4, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has been called to the article in your excellent paper under date of May 9 relating to militia rifle practice and I beg for sufficient space for the following comments thereon:

Special Course "C," the code for National Guard target practice as issued by the War Department in General Orders, was prepared by Major Jas. E. Bell, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, District of Columbia, and the writer, at the request of the Small Arms Board, U.S.A. It is intended to follow the small arms firing regulations of the United States Army, but to exact only so much of the Army Code as the National Guard can spare the time to accomplish.

When Special Course "C" was completed and submitted to the Small Arms Board, a copy was sent to the Adjutant General of each State and Territory for comment and a very large majority of the States expressed their ability to carry out the practice as laid down in Special Course "C." Several States, however, desired more practice than the course prescribed.

The article in the JOURNAL seems to convey the impression that Special Course "C" exacts more than New York State, for instance, can accomplish with the time allotted to target practice of her National Guard. To qualify as a marksman requires 30 shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards; as a sharpshooter, 40 shots at 200, 600 yards and skirmish; as an expert, 20 shots at 800 and 1,000 yards. Total, 90 shots.

If the soldier shot without rest he would, in the time limit prescribed by the code of five minutes for each score, make his qualifications at all ranges and in all classes in one and a half hours. Allowing, however, for thirty minutes interval at stages, he would complete all practice up to, and including, expert in three hours. Of course, preliminary practice is not herein provided for, nor is unlimited practice, as prevails in some States, taken into account. The States which qualify a very large percentage of marksmen, etc., are generally those which permit practically unlimited practice and for this there can be no calculation of time.

The former code in New Jersey required 55 shots to qualify. As I understand from your article, the present code in New York requires 65 shots to qualify. It, therefore, does not appear that the requirements of Special Course "C" of twenty-five more shots would (as per your article) "mean also that men would have to virtually encamp on a range for several days or a week to comply with the system."

Comment is made that in New York, for instance, all who appear on the range are exercised as skirmishers. This has heretofore been the practice in New Jersey; but after several years of experience, the writer is firmly of the opinion that skirmish practice with fixed ammunition should be confined to those who have learned to shoot prone with reasonable accuracy, and the prone position cannot be properly taught until the soldier has reached the 500-yard range. In New York State the marksman finishes at 300 yards, and if he is then exercised as a skirmisher, it is, as you will observe, before he has had any instruction prone. Taking men out for skirmish work before they have had any instruction as to position, aiming and firing prone, looks like a waste of ammunition. I have seen soldiers on a skirmish run, without previous instruction, use their rifle as though it was a cannon, bend over it at the middle and pull the trigger without any idea of where the ball was going.

The recruit should be trained in aiming and sighting, standing, kneeling, sitting and prone, and in estimating distances, without fixed ammunition. When he understands these principles, he should be taught to shoot with fixed ammunition, first at short range, standing, kneeling and sitting, then at mid-range prone, and here he should get his skirmish instruction as provided in Special Course "C."

Special Course "C" has been adopted by the State of New Jersey and is fully set forth in General Orders No. 7, Office of Adjutant General, May 1, 1903. I shall be glad to furnish copies to all interested.

The first practice at Sea Girt under the new code was had on May 30 and fully demonstrated the practicality of the plan. Twenty-five men from various organizations reported, about half of whom had previously qualified. No effort was made to select expert shots. Two sighting shots were given at each range, so that each man fired twelve shots at each distance; 300 shots were fired at 200 yards, 300 shots at 300 yards, (five here failed), and 20 men fired 240 shots at 500 yards; total, 840 shots. Time of practice 4 hours (240 min

utes). Three targets were used and the markers moved from range to range, involving some little loss of time. The shooting was much more rapid than one shot per minute. Twenty of the 25 qualified as marksmen. An average of about 30 minutes each, in total at all three ranges, was consumed.

But most of all it seems essential that the practice of the National Guard of the various States should be conducted under the same rules, else no comparison of the shooting done by the States can be made; and if proficiency in target practice is to be considered as a factor (as it should be) in determining the standard of efficiency of the National Guard of the States for actual service, it is absolutely essential that all should use the same code of rules and regulations. Those States that believe their system best should waive their preferences for the general good of all.

I do not think the position well taken, that the book-keeping is onerous or excessive. The report of the Adjutant General of the States to the War Department calls for, in the simplest terms, the figure of merit of the National Guard based on Special Course "C." The report is much less work than the forms called for by many former small arms firing regulations.

BIRD W. SPENCER,
Inspector General of Rifle Practice, N. J.

MILITARY RAILWAYS.

In these days of mobility, the problem of handling railways, in time of war, is a question of vital importance. The German army, supposedly the best and most complete fighting machine the world has ever known, has a branch known as "Military Railways." In this department a director controls with a complete staff, fully capable of handling, the details of transportation in war times.

In order to facilitate expeditious mobilization, the United States would do well to create a department similar in its workings to that in vogue in Germany. In view of the fact that a certain coalition of the powers is not improbable, it would be the part of wisdom to prepare for such a contingency and leave nothing to chance, particularly should such a coalition effect a landing in some sparsely settled district along the coast line.

I am quite certain, in time of war, not the least reliance could be placed on the various lines of the present railway systems of the United States, as regards the expeditious management of large bodies of men with baggage and munitions of war. Confusion in such times courts defeat; defeat for an army creates panic. The judicious handling of a railway, in time of war, is by no means a bagatelle. Poultny Bigelow, F.R.G.S., writing in the Independent of March 26, 1903, says: "Quartermasters, commissioners, colonels, and generals were puffing about in the broiling sun striving in vain to learn what they were there for; what they were expected to do. Forty miles of railway track was choked with military stores. The ice was dripping from the cars, while in the hospitals, soldiers were parching for a draft of something cool."

If Mr. Bigelow is correct, then it surprises me, that this Government with such a sad lesson has not given this important matter attention months ago. During the late Boer War the manner in which the British controlled the sea and land transportation deserves much credit. It reflects well on Colonel Gourgard of Canada, who was manager of this department. The results of the Boer War should teach the armies of the world what an important branch of military science is the Trained Railway Staff; a full and complete staff capable of controlling lines with military accuracy; an accuracy which any man will admit cannot be learned in a few days, but requires years of preparation.

Our African republics converted our railways into a semi-military system during the late war, and I can safely say we used our lines to great advantage and without extraordinary strain. As a matter of fact, we never had large bodies of troops or any great quantities of military supplies, commissariat, etc., to move. My personal experience gained during that war justifies this statement, having acted in the capacity of Military Director to control the movements of supplies, etc., and to destroy the lines in the face of the enemy's advance.

Another very essential point in connection with an army is a thorough trained corps of men to destroy railways in the hands of the enemy. Another point of great value is an explosive put up in small, compact, well protected packages, thereby more safely employed, as such explosives frequently require, when destroying the enemy's lines, rough handling.

Railways will play an important part in the next great war—be it in Europe, Africa or America. Personally, I think Europe will in the reasonable future make an effort to eliminate the South American governments and convert that country into colonies to be held by their governments. In this connection it may be stated, that it is quite possible that the United States may become involved, in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, in a war with one or more of the European nations. For this contingency, if no other, the Army of this country should have a department of Military Railways, on an up-to-date military basis.

SAMUEL PEARSON,
Quartermaster General, late South African Republic.

Private Fullerton of Co. D, U.S. Engineers, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on June 6 attempted to kill 1st Sergeant Kennedy of the same command. Fullerton, who was absent without leave, was arrested in Leavenworth City, and taken to the post and placed in arrest in quarters. While going to the mess hall for dinner Private Fullerton obtained permission from Sergeant Kennedy to go into the washroom. He passed through the washroom and instead of washing his hands, as he said he wished to do, he quickly went up stairs and took his carbine out of the gun-rack. Corporal Daily, who was in charge of quarters, saw the soldier get the carbine and went down to the dining room and told Sergeant Kennedy of the fact. Sergeant Kennedy said that he would investigate it and just as he stepped out of the dining room door, Private Fullerton took aim at him with the carbine and fired. The bullet went wild about six inches and passed through a door, a leg of a chair, grazed the floor and then passed through another door. The would-be assassin, before he could fire another shot, was clinched by Sergeant Kennedy, who disarmed him.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, in the course of an address to the graduating class of the Wilmington, Del., Military Academy on June 10 made this suggestive statement: "As an alumnus of West Point, I am perhaps prejudiced in its favor, but having been a member of the Board of Visitors to Annapolis it gives me the greatest pleasure to say that it is in every way a most admirable institution. If anybody here can get an appointment to either of the national Academies he should take it without hesitation; but if he is allowed a choice, in my deliberate judgment, he should take the Naval Academy, for the obvious reason that, while it offers no advantage over the Military Academy in point of education, the naval Service holds out greater inducements and more certain rewards for merit than the military Service; it is more than probable that for the next half century at least the naval officers will have more chances for distinction and glory than the Army officers; and, besides, it is perfectly certain that in that Service no doctor of medicine, however distinguished, will ever be jumped over the heads of either the captains or admirals. It is perfectly certain, also, that whatever may be done in the Army, no outsider—Volunteer or mere political leader—will ever be put in command."

In response to a telegram from the Acting Governor of Arizona stating that trouble was threatened by 3,000 striking miners at Morenci, Garham county, Ariz., the Acting Adjutant General of the Army on June 10 sent the following order to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., Commanding the Department of the Colorado: "Acting Secretary of War directs that you send troops from Fort Grant and Fort Huachuca to Morenci at once, with a discreet officer in command to protect life and property. Violence should be avoided if possible and action of troops governed by law in such cases. Report action." This order was followed on June 11 by a second order as follows: "Acting Secretary of War directs following instructions of President be communicated for your guidance: 'The officer in command (of troops at Morenci) before using any drastic measures should satisfy himself beyond all question that the civil authorities of the territory have exhausted every means in their power of restoring order.' The commanding general, Department of Texas, has been instructed to hold three companies of the 12th Infantry fully equipped for the field in readiness to move to Morenci on short notice."

Forty-one non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army have reported at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to prepare to take an examination for commissions as 2d lieutenants in the Army. This class of enlisted men is composed of men from all branches of the service; Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers. The candidates are from different posts of the United States and some of them are just in from foreign service. "Two months will be devoted to instructing the candidates so as to prepare them to pass the examination which will take place on September 1 next. Those who pass the examination will be commissioned in October after all of the West Point graduating class of this year have been commissioned and assigned. A captain and two lieutenants of the post will have charge of the preliminary instructions of the enlisted men. While at Fort Leavenworth the candidates will be quartered in camp near the bachelor officers' quarters and their daily recitation will take place in Pope Hall. Some of the candidates are relatives of officers."

We are informed that the cadets of the Military Academy were turned out last week not in honor of eighteen men and a sergeant of the Burgesses Corps of Albany, New York, but in honor of the entire body of twenty-five officers of the Burgesses Corps, Major James O. Woodward commanding, who visited West Point on the invitation of Colonel Mills, accompanied by a color-guard of eighteen men. The review of the cadet battalion was taken by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, an officer of the Burgesses Corps, and Major Gen. Alexander Seward Webb was also among the visiting officers. After the review the officers of the Burgesses Corps were entertained at the West Point officer's club, leaving in the evening for Boston, where they attended on Monday night the dinner of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company. The Burgesses Corps numbers many well-known men among its officers, and is the oldest organization of its kind in the State.

In an address before the Missouri Bar Association Justice David J. Brewer said: "I am not here to make light of the patriotic devotion of our military and military heroes. I would not take one jot or tittle from all the glory which attends our Army and Navy, but at the same time I want to affirm that the laurels of peace are more enduring than the laurels of war; John Marshall will be remembered when Winfield Scott is forgotten. In the far-off future the names of our greatest commanders will fill an ever-lessening space in the horizon of history, while with the ever-brightening splendor will shine the name of America's peace loving and golden rule diplomat—Secretary John Hay." Nothing can be said in compliment to John Hay that we will not endorse, but we see no indications thus far that the fame of military heroes will be less enduring in the future than it has been in the past."

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of the court-martial of 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Baker, 1st Inf., tried at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on the charge of having been deficient in his studies. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the Army. The record of the court-martial shows extenuating circumstances in Lieutenant Baker's case, and it seems highly probable that the Secretary of War will commute his sentence. It seems that Lieutenant Baker only attended school from the time he was eight years old until he was fifteen. His record while an officer in the Volunteer Army and stationed in the Philippines was excellent.

Selections have already been made by Captain Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, of the fleet of cutters to patrol the course of the International Yacht Race off Sandy Hook, N.J., and keep it free from excursion steamers, yachts and other craft, during the coming

regatta for America's Cup. Seven of the cutters of the Service will be detailed for this duty, under the command of Capt. Thomas D. Walker. The cutters assigned are the *Gresham* (flagship), *Onondaga*, *Seminole*, *Mohawk*, *Windom*, *Dallas* and *Dexter*. They will have the assistance of eight or nine private steam yachts whose owners will put them under the charge of Captain Walker to aid in keeping the course clear. An officer of the Revenue Cutter Service will be placed on each of these yachts, which will fly the distinctive pennant of the Service, so that, for the time being, they will have all the powers and authorities of revenue cutters.

On June 10 sixteen midshipmen from the Naval Academy, who were recently found physically disqualified, were examined at the Navy Department by Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, and may be allowed to finish their course at the Academy. Many of the physical defects of these young men were of a minor character and it is believed that they will be overcome in time. The first class men among this number will be allowed to graduate with their class next February, and if at that time they are found in better physical condition will be appointed to the Service. The following are the names of the midshipmen examined: E. B. Sherman, F. E. McMillan, L. B. Treadwell, A. Claude, C. A. Harrington and E. C. Oak, all of the present second class; H. E. Kays, B. Dutton, S. Gordon, L. P. Davis, J. M. Poole and L. W. Townsend, all of the third class; W. T. Peacock, A. T. Meyers, G. Morton and R. G. Merritt, all of the fourth class.

Under the provisions of Section 19, Militia act of 1903, on the application of the Governor of any State or Territory, the Secretary of War may detail one or more Army officers to attend any encampment of organized militia, and give instruction to the National Guard and report on the encampment to the Secretary of War. This is one of the most important provisions of the Militia act, and the War Department is anxious that it shall promptly be taken advantage of by States, in order that officers may be detailed in time. It sometimes happens that officers are asked for whose duties elsewhere make it impracticable that they shall be so detailed. Applications for details of such officers will be referred to Department Commanders with instructions that they make the detail after conferring with the Governor. It is desired that officers shall be detailed, who shall be acceptable to States or Territories from which request is received.

Unless the Colombian Congress, which assembles on June 20, promptly ratifies the Panama Canal Treaty the United States Government will probably break off negotiations altogether and take immediate steps to obtain canal rights from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The proposed treaty has been in the hands of the Colombian Government for months, and nothing has been done with it. The regular session of the Colombian Congress closed without action, and if the forthcoming session ignores the treaty in the same way the United States Government can do nothing but exercise the right of seeking canal privileges elsewhere. The President has a free hand. He is not bound to adopt the Panama route, for the law authorizes him to negotiate for the Nicaragua route if it shall appear the more feasible.

The President on June 12 made the following staff appointments in the Marine Corps, as provided for by the last Naval Appropriation act: To be assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of major, Major Henry C. Haines and Captains Rufus H. Lane and Lewis J. Magill. To be assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, 1st Lieutenants H. L. Roosevelt, N. G. Burton, H. L. Matthews, Rupert C. Dewey and Fred A. Udell. To be assistant paymaster with rank of major, Captain William C. Dawson. To be assistant paymaster with rank of captain, 1st Lieutenant William G. Powell. No decision has yet been reached by the President as to the appointment of a Paymaster General of the Navy or a Commandant of the Marine Corps.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications was much impressed with the preliminary tests of the one-pounders entered for competitive trial before the Board at Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The Hotchkiss, the Vickers-Maxim and the McClean guns all stood the tests excellently, but no definite decision will be reached until further tests have been made. The McClean gun, which is an American weapon, has been withdrawn temporarily in order that its manufacturers may make certain minor improvements. Many ordnance officers who witnessed the preliminary tests are of the opinion that the McClean gun showed its superiority over the other two.

Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of the Artillery Corps, this week made his recommendations for the next class at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The names of the officers recommended are now before the Adjutant General, and will be forwarded to the War College Board for approval. Recommendations of the commanding officers at post schools of officers considered eligible for the courses of next year at the Infantry and Cavalry Schools are being constantly received by the War Department, and it is expected that selections will be made in the near future.

The Secretary of War has placed the execution of the militia law in the hands of Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, who has been the prime mover at the War Department in all militia matters. Colonel Sanger was at one time Inspector on the staff of Major General Roe, of the National Guard of New York, and is generally regarded as one of the best informed men in the country on all questions affecting the National Guard. He is perfectly familiar with the views of Secretary Root on these matters and well qualified to determine the many questions relating to the interpretation of the law which are constantly arising.

A broad general classification of the graduates of the Military Academy, up to date, shows that West Point has given us one President and a candidate for Vice-President, eight Presidential electors and four members of the Cabinet, 29 diplomatic representatives, 24 members of Congress, 122 other Federal officers, 18 Governors and Lieut-

enant Governors, 85 members of State legislatures, 124 civil and 178 military officers of States, 64 city officials, 230 educators, 236 railroad officials, 233 civil engineers, 214 judges and lawyers, 22 clergymen and 50 men of other professions, 268 business men, 230 farmers and planters and 172 authors.

An international revolver match by cable has been agreed upon by the United States Revolver Association and the National Shooting Societies of France, and the contest will be held on either June 27, 29 or 30. The question of date is the only matter remaining unsettled. There will be fifteen men and three substitutes on each team. Each of the fifteen men will use ten standard American targets of six shots each at a distance of fifty yards. The arm will be a six shot revolver, having a two and one-half pound trigger pull. The contestants will have the entire day in which to finish their scores.

The Secretary of the Navy this week directed that an admonitory letter be sent to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, commanding the Caribbean Squadron, because of the destruction of the \$40,000 worth of smokeless powder on the *Olympia* last winter. It has been determined to the satisfaction of the Navy Department that this powder was up to the requirements of the Regulations, and should not have been destroyed. Secretary Moody directed that a letter of this character be sent to Admiral Coghlan before he left for the West with the President, but through some misunderstanding it was never mailed.

The board of five rear admirals selected for the purpose of choosing two lieutenants in the Navy for compulsory retirement with advanced rank under section 9 of the Personnel Act has been officially announced at the Navy Department and differs somewhat from the board published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of June 6. The board, which will meet at the Navy Department next week, consists of the following officers: Rear Admirals Benham, Ramsey, Remy, Watson and Terry with Lieutenant H. H. Whittlesey as recorder.

The Chief of the Army Ordnance Department has received a reply from the Infantry Board regarding the question of the adoption of the new magazine rifle with a 24-inch barrel. This board reports that it is heartily in favor of the new rifle with this length of barrel. General Crozier has also been officially notified that the Cavalry Board has mailed a report approving of the new rifle with the 24-inch barrel. The rifle will be adopted for the Army with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Rear Admiral Glass, U.S.N., in order to test the cruising efficiency of the ships and familiarize the officers of his command with Northern Pacific waters, will sail from San Francisco late in June on a trip to the Aleutian Islands. The squadron, which will consist of the New York, Marblehead, Concord and Ranger, will stop at Dutch Harbor, where a coal depot of 5,000 tons capacity is to be located. This will be the first time an American squadron of this size has visited the Aleutian Islands.

The fight for the billet of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering gets more interesting as the time approaches for the retirement of Rear Admiral Melville, the present incumbent. An endeavor is being made in certain influential naval quarters to obtain the appointment of an officer who never served in the Engineer Corps of the Navy. The names of several old engineer officers have been suggested to Secretary Moody, and will receive due consideration before a selection is finally made.

There seems to be no doubt that Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will go to sea during the coming fall. Admiral Bradford has for some time been extremely anxious to command one of the modern vessels of the Navy, and will doubtless be given the battleship *Illinois*. Capt. John E. Pillsbury is mentioned as a probable successor to Admiral Bradford as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

The War Department was notified on June 12, of the death, on that day of Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, U.S.A., at Dayton, Ohio. We reserve further notice for another week.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., June 8, 1903.

There has been a great deal of excitement at the post during the past week about many matters, and we are beginning to feel quite important and exclusive! First of all the Arkansas River became weary of running in the same old rut, day after day, and carried away by ambition, overflowed its banks and swept all before it. This latter included the pipe whereby the post obtains its water from the town reservoir across the river. It seems that the entire pipe line was demolished and borne far, far away! We must boil all the water received—this comes from an antiquated kind, and quality, of well near the pumping station—and one would imagine that we were still in the Isles of the East. The post, of course, should have a filter of its own; we would not then be dependent on the city water company for our filtered water supply, nor would our reservoir be situated across a stream which does the same "stunts" each year.

Capt. L. T. Richardson, now on duty as Inspector of the National Guard of the State, was at the fort for a day on Friday. He left Saturday morning for Helena, Ark. Captain Richardson will finish his inspection on or about the 25th of this month, and will then return to take command of the post. Mrs. Richardson gave a dinner and followed it with a "Flinch" party last Wednesday. Among those present were Mrs. E. M. Huckins, of the post, the Misses Nell and Dana Butler, of Little Rock, and Lieut. H. Whitfield. Lieut. H. Parrish was a visitor in the evening.

On Sunday the post ball team played the Martin Arms Company team, of Little Rock, and suffered defeat by the score of 15 to 3. This hurts our pride very much, for we have done some good playing this season, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our opponents are the crack ball team of the State. As a matter of fact they are superior to many professional teams, and we shall be glad to play them again.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Conditions in the Island of Mindanao are steadily improving and the Moros are giving many indications of friendliness toward the American authorities. Several Sultans have recently visited the Army headquarters at Camp Vicars and in return Capt. James A. Ryan, U.S.A., with Troop C, of the 15th Cavalry, has made an extended tour of the neighboring country. They received a splendid welcome at the various towns they visited. The natives displayed improvised American flags and the authorities offered the services of laborers for any work that might be required. The country visited is very fertile and is extensively cultivated. Many Army stores which were entrusted to native packers were delivered as ordered. Not a single consignment was lost.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, and Governor Taft have prepared, and the Philippine Civil Commission has approved, an act creating a Moro province. The measure places the new province in about the same relation to the Philippine Commission as to the commission is to Congress. A military commander is to be Governor, under the general supervision of the Governor of the Philippines. The province will be divided into five districts, including the Sulu Islands, the Tawi Tawi group, and all the Island of Mindanao, except those parts inhabited by Filipinos. The bill creates a legislative council, to be composed of the Governor, a secretary, treasurer, engineer, superintendent of schools and attorney general. The codification of the Moro laws is also provided for. Actions between non-Christians and Moros, Moros and Christians or Christians and Americans or foreigners, will come under the Philippine laws. The jurisdiction of the courts of first instance are extended, and the suppression of slavery is provided for. The salary of the Governor will be \$6,000 a year. He will appoint the district officials with the consent of the council. He may also use and direct the constabulary and police, and may request direct assistance from the Army where the constabulary is insufficient, without reference to Manila. The bill contemplates the appointments of many Army officers, but provides for a gradual transition from military to civil officials.

President Roosevelt has appointed E. Finley Johnson as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Fletcher Ladd. Mr. Johnson has been connected with the judiciary of the Philippines for the past two years.

The State Department is advised that the Spanish Government is greatly concerned over the sale by auction of the Spanish copper coin remaining in the Philippines. This is part of the Philippine currency scheme. The Spanish Government, in calling this matter to the attention of the United States, expresses fear that if the coin is sold to any one except Spain it will have the effect of debasing the currency, as the coin would undoubtedly drift back into Spain. Governor Taft has expressed views on the matter, and it is for the State Department to say whether or not the award shall be made on the bids opened in Manila.

Father J. J. Hart, of St. Louis, has been appointed Archbishop of Manila.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., Director of the Philippine Census has sent a report to the War Department stating that the work of taking the census of the islands is progressing very well. General Sanger says that the reports thus far received indicate a Christian population of 7,000,000. The population of Manila is in round numbers 220,000.

The reference in these columns on May 23 to Major Charles W. Taylor as Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary was an error which arose from a confusion of names. It is Major Wallace C. Taylor, formerly of the Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, who is Assistant Chief of the Constabulary.

It is stated in Manila newspapers that the late Lieut. Col. Henry W. Spole, U.S.A., who committed suicide while temporarily insane, left \$5,000 in gold to his "striker," an East Indian, who has been in his service five years.

Speaking of the departure from Manila of Colonel—now Brigadier General—Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., the Manila American of April 28, says: "His departure from these islands will be deeply regretted by many warm friends, and by none deeper than those most intimately associated with him in his department and the members of the press, to whom he was always courteous and considerate. General Humphrey to-day has in his make-up all the elements that produced a good private when he started, a splendid soldier always, and a general who will ever be loved and admired by the American people. He was a practical soldier always. Every promotion was earned by hard work. When the Army needed a practical man General Humphrey was in demand. He always was the right man in the right place, and when the Senate confirmed his nomination as Quartermaster General, it did a graceful act of acknowledgement of the life-long, loyal service of a grand old soldier of the Republic."

A Manila correspondent of the Lahore, India, Civil and Military Gazette, writes to that journal under date of April 20, as follows: "The air in Manila is full of rumors of American Marines and troops being ordered to China, and the effect throughout both the civil and military officers is rather comical, for the reason that nearly every clerk in the city is an ex-soldier, and all that is talked of at every opportunity is 'What is the chance of going to China?' It is safe to say that if a big campaign should happen in China, the administrative branches would be hard put to it for clerks for awhile, at least in the lesser positions."

Capt. Jens Bugge, U.S.A., aide-de-camp to Major General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, underwent a trying surgical operation at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, on April 27. He has fully recovered.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., has been elected President of the Army and Navy Club in Manila to succeed Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey.

One American project in the Island of Mindanao which has greatly interested the Moros is the construction of a suspension bridge over the Agus River at Pantar which is now virtually completed. Lieut. Lewis H. Rand, Eng. Corps, U.S.A., who has charge of this work, has conducted it with so much skill and energy that the natives look upon him as a sort of wizard.

Travel and emigration to the Philippines greatly increased in 1902, notwithstanding the plague. Last year 30,004 persons arrived, as compared with 17,108 in 1901. Of last year's arrivals 10,101 were Chinese, all bearing cards showing that they had acquired residence in the

islands prior to 1899. There is evasion of the law there, as in the United States, though the opportunity for such work is much less in the Philippine Islands than in this country. Of the persons who arrived there last year for the first time 15,312 were Americans, as against 1,194 in the preceding year. But only 1,739 of the 15,312 Americans paid their fares, the others claiming to belong to the Government service in one way or another. Perhaps when the transport service is ended a large number of these newcomers will remain at home or pay their fares. There were 2,497 American women and 928 children under fourteen among the arrivals. Americans are going to the islands to develop them.

The ice plant at Iloilo even when strained to utmost capacity has been insufficient to meet the demands for ice upon it, and a board of officers was recently ordered to report on the matter, including the issue and sale of the ice. It being important that the hospitals and commissary departments should be furnished with sufficient ice, the board was instructed that any reductions will be made on organizations entitled to issue and from authorized sales pro rata. While the pro rata allotment of ice cannot be exactly in proportion to the numbers in families, messes, and organizations, this fact will receive the weight in recommending pro rata allowances. Organizations detached, leaving some men behind in camp and other detachments as bands, etc., being much less than company organizations present will be reduced within reasonable limits.

General Lee, commanding the Department of Visayas, in General Orders, which we publish elsewhere, admonishes officers to follow the Army Regulations, and existing orders, requiring the prompt deposit or transfer of subsistent funds. "A reckless disregard of this injunction," says General Lee, "has already brought disaster to several commissaries, and strangely enough, the disposition to hold on to a large surplus of public funds appears yet to exist."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., a son of the late General Kautz, U.S.A., and a nephew of Rear Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., and Miss Louise F. Hovey were married in St. John's church, Portsmouth, N.H., June 6, the Rev. W. W. Niles of Concord, N.H., officiating, in the presence of a large number of persons. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated. The altar was profusely adorned with wild flowers and foliage, potted ferns and great masses of daisies crowned the reredos; from these were suspended curtains of pale green, over which were hung sprays of delicate wild cherry and vines, great bouquets of the cherry and daisies banked the floor at the foot. On either side were grouped tall palms and the altar rail was wound with the cherry and daisies. Three arches spanned the center aisle, each one of the wild cherry fastened with daisy bouquets, the effect being most charming and lovely. On the baptismal font, a great mass of glowing color, was a huge jardiniere of crimson peonies. Directly over the bridal party was suspended a huge wedding bell of evergreen with edge and tongue of daisies. The galleries were decorated with branches of evergreen and daisies were massed in convenient niches and corners. Lieut. John S. Dodge, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers, all in full dress uniform, were Lieut. George N. Hayward, U.S.N., Lieut. Commander H. S. Knapp, U.S.N., Lieut. Leonard R. Sargent, U.S.N., Paymaster Cecil S. Baker, U.S.N., Dr. Charles G. Smith, U.S.N., Capt. Charles S. Hill, U.S.M.C., and Dr. Jacob Stepp, U.S.N. The seven bridesmaids were Miss Navarra Kautz, of Cincinnati, sister of the groom, Misses Etheldreda Downing Hovey, sister of the bride, and Lillian Wheeler Holley of Torrington, Conn., Helen Leighton and Mary Stearns Heflinger, Edith de Bellerive Bradford of Portsmouth, and Virginia Lee Schoonmaker of New York. The matron of honor was Mrs. William Marston Seabury of New York, sister of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a beautiful gown of white crepe de Chine over taffeta. The skirt entrain made in lengthwise folds finished at the lower edge with tucks, front panel of rare lace. The bodice was elaborately trimmed with the same rare lace, with tucked chiffon yoke, collar and sleeves finished with the lace. Her veil was an heirloom in the family, worn by the grandmother of the bride, and was of exquisite Flemish point lace. Her bouquet was of white sweet peas and ferns and she wore the gift of the groom, an elegant emerald ring set with diamonds. The best man and ushers each wore the gift of the groom, a pearl set scarf pin. After the marriage an informal reception was held at the rectory, attended by the families and intimate friends to the number of about one hundred. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kautz were assisted in receiving by the bridal party, the parents of the bride and mother of the groom. The parlor where the guests were greeted and where they extended their congratulations was finely decorated with daisies and ferns with bouquets of vivid Iceland poppies and rich hued peonies. In the dining room an elegant lunch was served. In an upper room were displayed the wedding gifts, including a splendid array of silver, cut glass, pictures, linen, fancy articles and innumerable tokens of love, friendship and esteem. Noticeable among the presents were a very large punch bowl of silver, gold lined, an elegant mirror with frame of filagree silver, a silver after dinner coffee set, a full set of table silver, some rare lamps, handsome clocks, elegant pictures, a set of finger bowls and large bowl of Russian brass, exquisite glass wine sets and rich cut glassware. The departure of Lieutenant and Mrs. Kautz was the occasion of a merry scene, and they were liberally showered with rose leaves, confetti and rice. They left for Boston, and after quite an extended tour will reside in Newport. The bride's traveling suit was of dark blue storm serge with waist of white China silk, jacket three-quarters length, hat to match, with trimmings of foliage.

Miss Ruth Elizabeth Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Chamberlain, was on June 6 married to Asst. Naval Constr. William McEntee, U.S.N., in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city. The bride wore a gown of white mousseline de soie, made with a fichu of beautiful old lace, and a veil of lace fastened up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Lieutenant McEntee and his bride will make their home in Boston, where he is on duty.

Miss Marie Beatrice Reid, daughter of Mrs. William Johnson Reid, and Lieut. Carroll Power, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., were married in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, June 6. Miss Reid was given away by her uncle, Colonel Ethan Allen. She wore a gown of ivory satin, made with a deep flounce of point

appliqué lace, a family heirloom, and a bertha of the same lace. Orange blossoms held the tulle veil in place. Her ornaments were pearls and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were the bridegroom's sister, Miss Lydia Power, of Flemingsburg, Ky.; Miss Florence Sanders, cousin of the bride; Miss Anne Gilbert and Miss Grace Imlach. Mr. Joseph Power, of Lexington, Ky., was his brother's best man. The ushers were Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, U.S.A.; Capt. Frank H. Lawton, U.S.A.; Mr. Reginald Reid, brother of the bride, and Mr. Charles Power, also a brother of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast, to which the members of the bridal party and relatives were invited, was served at the home of Colonel Allen, No. 35 West Fifty-second street. Lieut. and Mrs. Power, after a two weeks' trip, will make their home at Fort Rodman, Mass., where the bridegroom is now stationed.

The engagement of Miss Clara Pratt Swigert, eldest daughter of Colonel S. M. Swigert, U.S.A., retired, to Lieutenant O. P. M. Hazard, 2d Cavalry, is announced the wedding to take place in July. Colonel Swigert and his daughters are at present living in San Francisco.

Miss Euphemia Mills Nelson, daughter of Mrs. Charles Albert Nelson, of Albuquerque, N.M., was married on June 10, at the home of the bride's mother, to Lieut. George M. Apple, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The Rev. James A. Norris, of Glen Cove, Long Island, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Beattie of Albuquerque, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Hazeldine. The best man was William Life, of Denver. The bride's dress was of Japanese crepe, with yoke of point duchesse. After the ceremony there was a large reception at the home.

Miss Katherine K. Cassatt, sister of Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th U.S. Cav., and Dr. James P. Hutchinson were married on June 8 at Cheswood, the handsome country place of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, at Haverford, Pa. It was an extremely quiet affair, only the members of the immediate families being invited. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a handsome gown of white lace and carried a shower bouquet. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor. Mr. Hutchinson was attended by Dr. Robert Leont, who acted as best man. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dr. Hutchinson is a member of the Rittenhouse and Country Clubs.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edna Neville May, daughter of Capt. Henry J. May, U.S.A., and Mrs. May, to Dr. Edward D. Sinks. The wedding will be celebrated in October.

Lieutenant Orson L. Early, of the 8th U.S. Cavalry, and Miss Helen Boggs were married at Finleyville, near Washington, D.C., June 8, after a delay of four days. The wedding was to have taken place on June 4, but Lieutenant Early was delayed last week by Western floods, and was unable to be present at the appointed time. The prospective bride, her attendants and guests had assembled, but the bridegroom did not come. A telegram was received, announcing that Lieutenant Early was detained, and was then coming eastward as fast as possible. He arrived at Finleyville June 7. The marriage took place in the presence of only the immediate families of the couple. It was to have been a notable society event.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lila Towar, daughter of Col. A. S. Towar, Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes, stationed at Chicago, to William Taylor Irons, of Lincoln, Neb.

The marriage of Miss Elise Flournoy to Lieut. James Edward Bell, 17th U.S. Inf., occurred at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. LaFayette Montgomery Flournoy, Spokane, Wash., June 3, at nine o'clock p. m. It was a most fascinating military affair, the house being profusely decorated with United States flags, palms and flowers combined with a most artistic effect. The bride was gowned in an exquisite creation of white crepe de Chine and old family lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Her veil was held in place by a diamond ornament, the gift of the groom. She was attended by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherwood as matron of honor, and her sisters, Miss Nellie Flournoy and Miss Blanche Flournoy, as bridesmaids. Two flower girls cast flowers in the pathway of the bridal party as they entered the drawing rooms. Lieutenant Bell had for his best man a brother officer, Lieut. Arthur Cranston, U.S.A., from Vancouver Barracks. Both wore full dress uniform. Hoppe's orchestra dispensed wedding and martial music during the entire evening and the grouping of the bridal party under the canopy of draped flags was very effective. The pretty and time honored custom of cutting the bride's cake with the saber of the groom was observed. Lieutenant Bell will take his bride to the Philippines, where his regiment is ordered to sail July 1 from San Francisco and where he has already served two years.

Miss Marion Stuart, daughter of the late John Stuart, of Detroit, Mich., and a niece of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., was married May 29 at Annapolis, Md., at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church, to Dr. Charles Edward Terry. The bride entered the church with her cousin, Mr. Philip Cooper, of Baltimore, son of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S. Navy. She wore white silk crepe, trimmed with embroidered chiffon. Her veil was a family heirloom of rare old lace that for four generations had served the same purpose. Her only ornament was a sunburst of diamonds which caught up the veil.

Lieut. Chas. W. Cairnes, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Mary P. Bull were married at Rock Spring Church, Md., June 3.

Miss Frances L. H. Hewlett was married this week at Hewlett, N.Y., to Edward L. Patterson, son of Justice Edward Patterson of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, and a nephew of Gen. John H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired.

Miss Neenah M. Ward, daughter of Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, 1st U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Ward, was married on June 3 in Los Angeles, Cal., to Theodore H. Bowden of Miles City, Mont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Wilkins, dean of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, at the home of the bride's mother, No. 912 West Seventy street. About twenty-five guests were present. The nuptials were very simple, and almost entire lack of formality was their distinguishing feature. Col. Ward, the bride's father, is stationed with his regiment at Bantangas, P.I., and his unavoidable absence was the only disappointment. Miss Ward was gowned in an exquisite white silk Jusi, sent by her father from the Philippines. Presents were many and beautiful, especially a cut glass set from the Ladies' Auxiliary of Immanuel church, and a silver set from the ladies' of the Army Card Club. Mrs. Bowden is well known among the Army people of this city, while her husband is con-

ected with the State National Bank in his home town. After a short time spent in traveling in this State, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden will be at home in Miles City.

A beautiful home wedding was celebrated at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 4, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Parmelee on the South Esplanade, where their daughter, Miss Eleanor and Lieut. Robert J. West, 6th Inf., were united by the Rev. William Mason, of the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a small company, including relatives and friends of the young people. At eight o'clock p.m., the guests assembled in the drawing room which had been decorated with flags, roses and palms. The broad window alcove where the ceremony was performed was draped in the same patriotic manner. An orchestra gave the signal for the coming of the bridal party, which formed on the upper floor. Lieutenant West was attended by Mr. Irving Parmelee, brother of the bride. Preceding the bride were her sister, Mrs. I. Pieron Willetts, of Philadelphia, Pa., as matron of honor, who wore an exquisite white organdie and carried a large bunch of sweet peas. The bride was escorted by her father and was radiant in her wedding gown of white liberty silk over satin, a full veil of tulle completed the beautiful costume and she carried a shower bouquet of white carnations and sweet peas. Miss Parmelee since her graduation has been extremely popular in society and her wedding is the happy sequel of a love affair which began while at school. Lieutenant West is a typical soldier, having seen active service in the Philippines, and is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Following congratulations a collation was served in the dining room, which was prettily adorned with a profusion of bride roses. The collection of wedding gifts was varied and beautiful, among them being a handsome silver service from Lieutenant West's company, Company I, 6th Infantry. A wedding journey to Denver, Colo., was planned, but owing to the floods was abandoned and Lieut. and Mrs. West are now at home at the post. The Army guests at the wedding were: Col. and Mrs. C. W. Miner, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wygant, Major and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, Capt. J. H. Beacom, Miss Marie Loughborough and Lieutenants Dalton, Davis, Blackford, Plummer, McGinness, Brook and Bower.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Daniel W. Fisk died on June 9 at St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y. Captain Fisk was a member of the Loyal Legion and the G.A.R., and married Miss Julia Walker, daughter of the late Major R. C. Walker, U.S.A., and niece of the late James G. Blaine. His body will be interred at Salt Lake City, Utah. The remains of his wife, who died some years ago, were buried at the same place.

Mrs. Annie D. Sturgis, daughter of the late Chaplain Chas. A. Davis, U.S.N., and sister of the late Major Philip C. Davis, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., June 2.

Mr. Joseph George Colt, father of Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn, wife of Captain Gohn, 16th U.S. Inf., died at Cambridge, Mass., June 3.

Lieut. Col. John G. Leefe, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly of pneumonia, at the Kenesaw Hotel, New York City, N.Y., June 9. He was sixty-five years old and a native of England. He joined the Volunteer Army as a 1st lieutenant in the 162d New York Infantry in 1862, being honorably mustered out as captain, Aug. 1, 1865. He was appointed captain and A.A.G., June 15, 1865, and was honorably mustered out Nov. 22 of the same year. He received four brevets. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Opequan, Va., he received the brevet of 1st lieutenant, and for similar services in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., he received the brevet of captain. For gallant services in the battles of the Opequan and Fisher's Hill, he received the brevet of major and lieutenant colonel respectively. He was given a commission as a 2d lieutenant in the 19th Infantry of the Regular Army, May 11, 1866; was made captain in 1886; major on March 2, 1890; lieutenant colonel, March 25, 1901, and was retired by operation of law July 5, 1901. Since he retired he has been acting as a detailed military instructor at a local school. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Miss Rosa McKean Steedman was found dead in her room in a Back Bay hotel, Boston, Mass., June 9. She was the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Steedman, U.S.N., who died in 1890, and the sister of Mrs. A. Lawrence Mason, wife of a prominent Boston physician, and of Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, of this city and Newport. Miss Steedman was Admiral Steedman's eldest daughter. Heart disease is given as the cause of her death.

Coxswain Walters, of the monitor Monadnock, was killed on board that vessel some weeks ago during target practice, and a carpenter's mate by the name of William Gray is reported to have committed suicide on the Monadnock on May 13.

Major General Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Luzon, in reviewing the proceedings in the case of Private Arthur Hawkins, Co. D, 20th Inf., who was found guilty of wilful disobedience of the order of a non-commissioned officer, and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for six (6) months." says: "The accused was posted as No. 1 sentry at 11 a. m. At 12 the sergeant of the guard took him off post and told him to get his dinner. As he left the mess room a corporal of the guard who was there ordered him to take the place of another member of the guard who was sentry over twenty-two prisoners then at mess. The accused refused, explaining that he was expected to return to his post. Returning at once to the guard house, he reported his action to the sergeant. The Department Commander cannot see in this conduct of the accused such wilful disobedience of the orders, or defiance of the authority of the corporal as will support the sentence. The accused found himself between orders which seemed to him conflicting, and while he seized the wrong horn of the dilemma, his immediate report to the commander of the guard negatives the idea that he was wilfully disobedient or defiant. The system of sending prisoners to mess, which the evidence discloses, does not commend itself to the reviewing authority. In his summing up of the evidence the Judge Advocate, who was not sworn as a witness, stated to the court that he was the officer of the day at the time, knew something about the case, and proceeded to tell the court what he knew. This was an error. The evidence of sworn witnesses is not to be opposed by unsworn statements of the Judge Advocate as to his personal knowledge of the transaction. The sentence is disapproved. Private Hawkins has been ordered restored to duty."

PERSONALS.

Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, U.S.N., has been ordered to Boston, Mass., for duty as captain of the yard at that place.

Lieut. Wiley Field, U.S.N., and his family are at the Inn, Stockbridge, Mass., where they are to remain for two months.

Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, U.S.N., retired, has gone to Grand View Sanitarium, Warnersville, Pa., for a prolonged stay.

Col. W. P. Vose, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vose are located at the Clinton House, Ithaca, N.Y., where they will remain for Cornell's senior week.

Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rixey, were among the guests at the Hanna-McCormick wedding at Cleveland, Ohio, May 10.

Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet has left Washington for her home at Shrewsbury, N.J., where she will pass the summer and where she will join her son, Dr. F. C. Van Vliet, and family.

Mrs. Stirling, wife of Admiral Stirling, U.S.N., and the Misses Stirling sailed from Vancouver, B.C., May 26, on the Empress line for Yokohama, where the Admiral is now stationed.

Col. O. M. Smith, U.S.A., retired, will sail on Thursday, June 18, on the steamer Augusta Victoria for Europe. He will be abroad several months. His addresses for the present will be care of Credit Lyonnaise, Paris, France.

Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U.S.N., has been appointed to act as secretary to the academic board while it is in session at Annapolis. Lieutenant Traut is a son-in-law of Cap. Chas. H. Stockton, U.S.N., and has had much experience in work of this sort.

Lieut. G. B. Comly, 3d U.S. Cav., recently on duty at headquarters, Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., has been relieved from staff duty at his own request and has rejoined his regiment at Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty as squadron adjutant.

Major H. H. Benham, 23d Inf., on duty in Syracuse, N.Y., who has been very ill with a severe attack of pneumonia, is slowly recovering. First Lieut. F. R. Lang, 9th Inf., R.O., is in temporary command of the Central New York Recruiting Stations at Syracuse, Binghamton and Elmira during Major Benham's absence.

Lieut. Cleland C. Offley, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty in charge of the engineering department of the Solace and has been detached from the Naval Academy for that purpose. Lieutenant Offley has been at the Academy a full tour of duty and will report for duty to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station on the arrival of the Solace on the station.

In a baseball game between a team from the U.S.S. Iowa and one from the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, the Iowa's men were too much for the Naval Militia and two runs made in the twelfth inning carried them handily to victory. Large crowds rooted for both sides, and the new sailor band of the 1st Battalion supplied the music. The final score was: U.S.S. Iowa, 12; 1st Battalion, 10. The game was played at the Polo grounds June 6.

Miss Gwendolen Overton, the daughter of Captain Gilbert E. Overton, U.S.A., retired, who has won literary fame by her novel, "The Heritage of Unrest," is engaged on another story named "Anne Carmel." Born at a frontier post, she has spent most of her twenty-nine years with the Army, though she was educated in France. Of late years Miss Overton has resided at Los Angeles, Cal. Her new novel is a story of life in a Canadian village.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who but recently returned from the Philippines, where he served for four years and six months, has been visiting his old home in Shelby County, Kentucky. He tells his neighbors that the United States cannot safely or consistently abandon the Philippines. He says the people are not ready for self-government, and that this country would be violating a moral law to give up the islands and leave the people to live in barbarism and savagery.

Rear Admiral Cotton, Captain Walker and Commanders Cornwell and McCrea, U.S.N., accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. Bryan, visited the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine and the authorities of the port of Lisbon, Portugal, on June 9, before the squadron sailed for Kiel. Mr. Bryan will also entertain the Rear Admiral, his staff and other officers of the squadron at Cintra. On the return of the squadron he will give a number of formal receptions for officers in the large palace he has taken for the American Legation in Lisbon.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 10, 1903: Lieut. W. W. Gordon, U.S.A.; Surgeon C. F. Stokes, U.S.N.; Midshipman W. N. Vednou, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vernou; Capt. L. W. Jordan, Jr., U.S.A.; Major J. C. Scantling, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scantling and son; Capt. J. H. Parker, U.S.A.; Col. J. G. Butler, U.S.A.; Midshipman Robert Henderson, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, Jr., U.S.A.; Capt. R. F. Gardner, U.S.A.; Midshipman J. W. Woodruff, U.S.N.; Comdr. Alexander McCrackin, U.S.N.

"Col. S. C. Mills, Inspector General, U.S.A.," says the Gazette of Alexandria, Va., of June 5, "in his official capacity paid the Virginia Military Institute a visit June 3 and made a thorough inspection of the cadet corps and everything pertaining to the school. When he had finished the inspection Colonel Mills stated that there was no school in this country that could compare with this, outside of the Military Academy at West Point. This was a high compliment to Virginia's military school, but one in every way deserved. The V.M.I. has always been regarded as the West Point of the South and if that institution had one-tenth of the money for its support as has the Government Military Academy, it would equal the latter in every respect."

Lieut. G. Cushman, of the 11th U.S. Cav., stationed at San Fernando de La Union, Island of Luzon, was last month quarantined from his own quarters. It happened in this way. His housemate, Mr. James A. Bull, had a college friend visiting him, Mr. George Vedder, Harvard, '01, being one of the government school teachers in the interior, who was unfortunate enough to come down with smallpox while visiting friends. The disease out in the Philippines, however, does not seem to be as dreaded as here, being seldom fatal and often not even dangerous. Mr. Vedder made a quick recovery and Mr. Cushman is again in possession of his home which, is the best in the country, having been built by Mr. Cushman's friend, the supervisor of the province. Since that time the Army officer has been left in sole possession, as his friend has resigned his office.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. A. J. Dougherty, 28th U.S. Inf., at Iligan, Mindanao, P.I., April 22.

Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin has joined the General at Denver, where they are domiciled in the home of ex-Senator Cooper until autumn.

Mrs. Wiley, wife of Lieut. H. A. Wiley, U.S.N., of the Wisconsin, sailed May 30 from Seattle for Yokohama, where she will join her husband.

The friends of Surgeon George A. Lung, U.S.N., will be pained to learn of his illness. He has been granted sick leave for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Richmond P. Hobson, formerly of the Navy, and Miss Hobson, of Alabama, were the guests recently, at Tuxedo, N.Y., of Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington Hull, at their new cottage.

Among the visitors at the Delaware Water Gap last week was Comdr. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N., who in company with Mr. Henry Drexel, of Philadelphia, was making an automobile trip through the region.

Gen. L. Pike Graham, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graham, have left Washington, D.C., for a month's stay at Jordan, White Sulphur Springs, Va., after which they will pass the summer near Deer Park, Maryland.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. White, U.S.N., has been designated for service on board the Alliance and has been detached from duty at the Crescent ship yards for this purpose. He will go out as executive officer of the Alliance.

Mrs. C. A. Abele, daughter of Capt. H. N. Manney, left Pensacola, Fla., last week with her husband to spend the summer in Porto Rico. She will make her home in San Juan, which will be headquarters of the Potomac, of which Mr. Abele is in command.

Miss Sally Porter Law was graduated as A.B. on June 4 in the class of 1903, at Bryn Mawr College. She is the daughter of Surgeon Homer Lycurgus Law, U.S.N., retired, now on duty as recruiting surgeon at 22 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., and also at sub-station 23, Weyboset street, Providence, R.I.

Professor Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., retired, who is now abroad in the interest of the Congress of Arts and Sciences which meets in St. Louis next September, is regarded as one of the most interesting men America has produced. He is now in Paris, and will visit London before his return to this country in September.

The late Capt. Clough Overton, U.S.A., who was killed in the bolo rush in the Philippines, left a little orphan niece he had been educating in the Visitation Convent at Washington. After she finishes school the little girl will make her home with Mrs. E. M. Wynne, No. 309 West Seventy-second street, New York, Mrs. Wynne being now her guardian.

A house party for June week at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, No. 5 Blake Row. The guests were Miss Florence M. Chambers, Miss Katherine Whiting, of New York; Miss Rae Hudnut Walker, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss Mildred Sprout, of Philadelphia; Miss Grazia Denig, of Washington, D.C., and Messrs. William Halton Green, Channing Way, and Carol Brinton Jacobs, of West Chester, Pa.

The cornerstone of the projected monument to Lewis and Clark in the city park of Portland, Oregon, and the dedication of the site by President Theodore Roosevelt took place on May 21. Among the articles contained in the copper box deposited in the cornerstone was a poem entitled, "Oregon," written by Major Theodore John Eckerson, U.S.A., retired, in 1849, upon his arrival at Vancouver in that year and published in the Oregon Spectator early the year following.

Mrs. Thom Williamson, with her daughters, Mrs. Frank W. Hancock and the Misses Williamson, are at Atlantic City for the summer months, being located at the Brexton on Michigan avenue. Mrs. Hancock, who has been for the past year a great invalid, having been confined to her bed for many months, has made rapid improvement since her arrival at Atlantic City and is now able, to the pleasure of her friends, to be out on the board walk in a rocking chair. Mr. Price Williamson, who was appointed as an alternate by the Naval Academy by the President, is with his mother and sisters, his examination having been deferred until the 16th.

Eighteen candidates for the grade of Civil Engineer and Assistant Civil Engineer in the United States Navy have passed the medical examinations and are now undergoing their professional examination at the New York Navy Yard by the Board, of which Comdr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., is president. The candidates are: W. H. Balch, of 1237 G street, Washington; L. H. Bigelow, of 2138 South Broad street, Philadelphia; Hugh Borland, of 614 Columbus avenue, Boston; Charles L. Hammond and J. S. Schultz, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C.; S. C. Strathers, of Tunnellton, W.Va.; W. B. Hayes, of the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard; De Witt C. Webb, 2136 South Broad street, Philadelphia; Albert H. Chandler, of Elmira, N.Y.; C. R. Crockwell, of Cambria, Wyo.; John G. Little, of 1838 Cincinnati street, Washington; R. M. Marfield, of 381 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn; L. F. Boyle, of Gulfport, Miss.; Kieffer Landsey, of Columbus, Ga.; J. V. Rockwell, of Eagle Grove, Ia.; O. E. Carlson, 1311 Thirteenth street, Washington; P. Beer and E. H. Cowan.

Mrs. MacArthur, wife of General MacArthur, was a guest of honor at a luncheon tendered on May 28 by Mrs. Coolidge at the Presidio. "Mrs. MacArthur's introduction to San Francisco society has been under very happy circumstances," the San Francisco Chronicle says, "and the immediate popularity she has gained insures her position as leader of society at the Army post, which place she would rightfully assume because of the pre-eminence of her husband. Mrs. Coolidge, who is the wife of Col. Charles A. Coolidge, of the 7th Infantry, during the past winter has been the main spirit in the society of the Presidio, and due to her effort the season has been one of the pleasantest ever enjoyed at the post. The luncheon yesterday was largely for the purpose of introducing Mrs. MacArthur to terms of greater intimacy with the ladies who take a prominent part in San Francisco society. They were Mrs. Thomas C. Woodbury, Mrs. Louis M. Maus, Mrs. B. H. McCalla, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, Mrs. M. H. de Young, Mrs. Andrews, and Mrs. J. E. Patterson of Detroit. The luncheon was an elaborate affair, consisting of twelve courses, and served amid abundant decoration of flowers. The tablecloth was of Chinese manufacture, Mrs. Coolidge having brought it with her from the Orient, made of the finest silks and of great value. Mrs. Coolidge has a store of Oriental work, and these displayed to great advantage. The 7th Regiment band favored the party with a number of selections."

Rear Admiral Selfridge, U.S.N., and Mrs. Selfridge have left Washington for Jamestown, R.I.

Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craig will pass the summer at Nantucket where they have a cottage.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th U.S. Inf., at Fort Columbus, N.Y.H., May 20.

Rear Admiral A. T. Crowinshield, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crowinshield will pass this summer at Mount Desert, Me.

Gen. B. C. Card, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Card have left Washington for their summer home at Coburg, Canada.

Capt. Archibald Butt, U.S.A., has taken an apartment in the Malborough on 18th street N.W., Washington where his mother will join him.

Mrs. William E. Almy and family will leave Philadelphia on June 15 for Chelsea, Atlantic City, where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Baldwin, widow of Rear Admiral C. H. Baldwin, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for her summer home at Newport, R.I., where she will remain through the season.

Lieut. Commander G. M. Stoney, U.S.N., who has been in command of the Dolphin, will command the Santee at Annapolis, Md., relieving Commander H. Osterhaus on July 6. The latter goes to the Naval War College for a course of instruction.

It is hard to say who is the most important man just now in the Chaffee family, the Major General, or Corporal Chaffee of the West Point Cadet Corps. On the whole we think that the Corporal is ahead, for the first promotion is the one long remembered.

Rear Admiral M. Miller, U.S.N., will be detached from command of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 11, and will assume command of the Pacific Naval District. Capt. B. H. McCalla will relieve Admiral Miller from the command of the Mare Island yard.

Rear Admiral Barker, U.S.N., left Brooklyn, N.Y., June 8 on his temporary flagship, the Mayflower, for a trip along the north coast of Long Island for about ten or twelve days, or until about the time the battleship Illinois arrives. His flag will then be transferred to that ship.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N., has been giving instruction to the second and third classes at the Naval Academy on "Gunnery in the Navy" and will continue these lectures for some time to come. Commander Sims will be remembered as an expert on the subject of gunnery and has had charge of the recent improvements in target practice in the Service.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Bieg, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy and has been assigned to temporary duty at the Newport News Ship Building Works in connection with fitting the Missouri for sea and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned for service. Commander Bieg will be in charge of the engineering department of the Missouri.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 28th U.S. Inf., who has been in the field for five months with a part of the troops of his regiment in the Moro country of Mindanao, has met with much appreciation from officers and men and been thanked by his immediate commander for his effective efforts by attractive lectures to keep the troops warned and alert concerning the characteristic craft, stealth and danger of Moro methods of warfare.

A graduating class of sixteen received diplomas Thursday, June 11, at the seventh annual commencement of Webb's Academy for Marine Constructors and Marine Engineers. Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., addressed the graduates and students on "Engineering as a Career, and the Attainment of Success." "The engineering profession dominates the age," said Admiral Melville. "Owing to the fact that he is best qualified to understand and to perform the largest and most important share of the world's work, the engineer is, by a process of natural evolution, called upon to act in an administrative capacity in both public and private affairs."

Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, R.N., one of the three members of the British Antarctic expedition to reach the furthest point south attained by explorers, arrived in New York city June 2 from San Francisco. He is on his way to England, and sailed on the Deutschland June 4. In speaking of the expedition Lieutenant Shackleton said that Commander Scott, Dr. Wilson and himself were the three persons who reached 82 degrees 42 minutes. "On Feb. 4," he said, "we discovered a great ice barrier. It was found to be 280 feet high. The lowest temperature recorded was 62 degrees. We were without sunlight and in total darkness for 141 days."

It is stated in the daily papers that Mrs. Belle B. Barber, wife of Surgeon George H. Barber, U.S.N., has begun an action against him for divorce. Mrs. Barber, it is said, complains of her husband's conduct at Annapolis, in Washington, and elsewhere, and she names a young woman who, according to her counsel, is related to a prominent naval officer and was one of her bridesmaids as correspondent. Dr. Barber, some time since, sued his wife in the Superior Court at New Haven because of her alleged intemperate habits, but upon trial of the case, in March, 1900, Mrs. Barber obtained a verdict in her favor. Dr. Barber appealed without success from the decision, and since their separation he has been allowing his wife \$50 a month. She declares that this is entirely inadequate, and she will make an application soon to compel him to pay her alimony in accordance with his income. Dr. Barber has expressed his intention of defending the case.

Lieutenant General Miles writes us saying: "I notice in your journal an article which has been copied in other papers. While this is a pretended statement of facts, the story is utterly untrue and a gross fabrication. I am surprised that any reporter should attempt to modernize an old story in this way, and that an editor should permit such an imposition. If you will turn to page 158 of a book published many years ago entitled 'Everybody's Book of Irish Wit and Humor' (Saxon & Co., London), you will there see where your correspondent got his idea from. You may not have the book, and I therefore enclose a copy of the story upon which yours has evidently been founded." The story as it appears in "Everybody's Book of Irish Wit and Humor," published by Saxon & Co., 23 Bouverie street, London, runs as follows: "A certain judge was once obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel in America, when the following conversation took place between them: 'Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?' 'Yes, your honor,' said Pat, 'and I think your honor would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge, too.'"

Paymaster General A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and family will pass the summer at Lenox, Mass.

Pay Inspector James Hoy, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Hoy will pass the summer at Bar Harbor.

Colonel James Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker will pass a few days at West Point where their son is a cadet.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., May 28.

Major and Mrs. William A. Shunk are on leave at the Del Prado Hotel, Chicago, Ill., from their post, Jefferson Barracks.

Medical Dir. C. U. Gravatt, U.S.N., placed on the retired list June 8, entered the Service, Sept. 27, 1870, being appointed from Virginia.

Miss Hawkins has returned to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, from Richmond, Va., where she went to act as bridesmaid for a friend.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Kautz have been spending the spring in Paris, but have now gone to Aix les Bains for a short time, to take the baths.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Corbin went to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the wedding of Miss Hanna and Mr. McCormick, which took place on June 10.

Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Col. B. C. Lockwood, 29th U. S. Inf., has been seriously ill for several weeks at her home in Detroit, Mich., but she is now slowly convalescing.

Hon. William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico, is making a short visit to Washington on business and will join his family in August at Cazenovia, N.Y., where they are passing the summer.

Miss Margaret Long, daughter of John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, received the degree of doctor of medicine at the commencement of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., June 9.

Mrs. Johnson, widow of Admiral Johnson, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Johnson, will go to Albany to attend the wedding of Lieut. Johnson, after which they will go to North Hatley, Canada, for the summer.

Mrs. A. S. Wood, of Newburgh, N.Y., sister of Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, Inspector General's Dept., detailed with General Staff, is visiting her brother-in-law, Mr. Eugene A. Drew, 658 Macon street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The commencement exercises of St. John's Military School at Manlius, New York, will be held on June 17. There will be a sham battle at 2:30 p. m.; battalion drill and dress parade at 3, presentation of medals at 3:15, and dancing will follow at 3:30 p. m.

Four of the five appointees by the President to the Naval Academy failed in both mental or physical examination at Annapolis. In the cases of young Miles and Danenhower, who failed physically, the disability will be waived, and the son of the late Admiral Philip has been granted a re-examination.

Among the guests at the wedding of Joseph H. Choate, jr., son of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and Miss Cora Lyman Oliver, the second daughter of General and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, at Albany, N.Y., June 6, were Commander W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowles.

Mrs. Charles A. Hedekin, wife of Captain Hedekin, 3d Cav., who is on a visit to New York for two or three months from Fort Apache, Ariz., while en route encountered the recent floods in Kansas. She is stopping at the home of her brother, Mr. C. De Witt Drew, 403 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Chaplain John A. Ferry, who recently qualified for appointment to the Army, has been assigned to the 10th Infantry, and will join his regiment immediately. There are still two vacancies in the grade of chaplain in the Army, with a large number of applicants to choose from. An examination will soon be held to fill the vacancies.

The will and codicil of the late Rear Admiral David Smith, U.S.N., has been offered for probate in the office of the proper official in Washington. The will is dated Nov. 2, 1893, and bequeaths the bulk of his estate to the widow and children. Mrs. Smith and Mr. W. H. H. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, are named as executors.

Samuel Sands, a son of the late Admiral Joshua R. Sands, U.S.N., who died in 1883, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York city, June 7, suffering from delirium tremens. His condition was reported to be serious. When his father, the Admiral, died, Mr. Sands inherited about \$50,000, but it did not last him long. During his life he had had another small fortune left him, but that, too, has been gone for a long time, and of late, it is reported, he has been chiefly dependent upon the charity of his father's old friends.

The Secretary of the Navy this week restored to his class Midshipman Grafton A. Beall, jr., of Wheeling, West Va., who was suspended from the Naval Academy for having received 250 demerits. It seems that Midshipman Beall, when in his first year at the Academy fought a third-class man, and managed to defeat him in the ring. Congressman Dovernier interested himself in the young man's case, and argued before the Navy Department that many of the 250 demerits were undeservedly given him, through an alleged unpopularity he had obtained because of his fight. Secretary Moody took his view of the case and restored the young man, allowing him to take the summer cruise, but depriving him of the month's vacation in September.

Among those attending the graduating exercises at West Point were: General Henderson, Colonel Baxter, Miss Baxter, Miss Hall, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Darlington, Mr. Schmidlapp, Miss Schmidlapp, Senator Bacon, Colonel Pew, Colonel Coward, Dr. Stires, the Misses Wheeler, Hon. J. A. T. Hull: Mrs. Anson Mills of Washington; Bishop and Mrs. Nichols of California; Mrs. Henry S. Kilbourne, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Stripe; Mrs. Dan. Kingman, Miss Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Glenn Collins, Miss Ward, Mrs. Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. Schnakenburg, Miss Schnakenburg, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Manning, Miss Hamilton, Miss Albert, Miss Magruder, Miss Gilmor, Mrs. Jacob Albert, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Patterson, Mrs. Weaver, Miss Weaver, Miss Spurgin, Miss Anne Davis, Miss Wright, Miss Sibley, Miss Gageby, Miss Van Natta, Miss Vandegrift, Miss Mills, Miss Gordon, Miss Braden, Miss Hobbs, Miss Taylor, and many others.

The old soldiers of the War of the Rebellion are dying off more rapidly than was expected. According to the estimate the total number of survivors in 1902 should have been 930,380, while the pension rolls show only 725,100. To the latter number should be added 2 or 4 per cent. to cover those who have never applied for pensions.

RECORD OF HEROES WANTED.

The Memorial Hall Committee of the U.S. Military Academy is desirous of obtaining for the walls of the Memorial Hall the commemorative tablets to which the distinguished graduates of the Military Academy who have passed away are entitled. In a circular letter they say: "As time passes it is becoming exceedingly difficult to trace the immediate families, near relatives or friends of these men whose deeds in the Civil War shed lustre on their Alma Mater and whose names and records should be displayed in bronze upon the walls of the building especially designed to commemorate their fame before the eyes of coming generations of graduates. Will you have the kindness to return the accompanying list of names indicating thereon the addresses of either relatives or friends, or of those from whom it is probable information can be secured." Of those whose names are mentioned Wesley Merritt, O. B. Willcox (not Willcox) and W. P. Carlin are happily still living. The others named are:

Canby, Ord, McDowell, Slocum, Hunter, Curtis, Samuel R.; Steele, Frederick; Sedgewick, Sykes, Pleasanton, Alfred; Humphreys, Stoneman, Lyon, Foster, John G.; Couch, Granger, Gordon; Buford, Mitchell, O. M.; Porter, F. J.; Mansfield, Hartsuff, George L.; Newton, French, Hamilton, C.S.; Dana, N. J. T.; Reynolds, J. J.; Emory, Smith, A. J.; Crook, Weitzel, Wood, T. J.; Torbert, Smith, C. F.; Barry, Hunt, Stevens, L. I.; Richardson, I. B.; Morell, McCall, Ricketts, Hamilton, S.; Peck, J. J.; Hitchcock, E. A.; Burns, W. H.; Anderson, R.; Wright, G.; Sherman, T. W.; Hazen, Averell. Brooks, W. T. H.; Johnson, R. W.; Hatch, J. P.; Williams, T.; Palmer, L. N.; Getty, Carr, Sill, J. W.; Brannan, J. N.; Hayes, Alex.; Ayres, Sturgis, S. D.; Greene, G. S.; Hayes, Wm.; Cooke, P. St. G.; Davidson, J. W.; Naglee, H. M.; Judah, H. M.; Smith, W. S.; Granger, R. S.; Howe, A. P.; Russell, D. A.; Martindale, Roberts, B. S.; Hascall, W. S. Arnold, R.; Neill, Thomas; VanCleve, Garrard, Kenner; Woods, C. R.; Turner, J. W.; Paine, E. A.; Kautz, Prince, Henry; Gillem, Upton, Carroll, S. S.; Mackenzie, Barnes, James; Meigs, Thomas, L.; Ripley, J. W.; Totten, James; Ramsey, F. DeW.; Fry, Jas. B.; Delafield, Eaton, A. B.; Dyer, Alex. B.; Brice, B. W.; Williams, S.; Marcy, Ingalls, Allen, R.

THE ARMY

RECESS PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC., IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. E. J. Dent to be 1st lieutenant, from June 4, 1902, vice Rhett, resigned.

Chaplain.

Rev. John Aloysius Ferry, of New York, appointed chaplain, June 4, 1902, vice McKinnon, deceased.

Cavalry.

Major Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, May 25, 1903, vice West, 5th Cav., detailed as inspector general; Capt. David H. Boughton, 3d Cav., to be major, May 25, 1903, vice Robinson, 2d Cav., promoted; 1st Lieut. R. B. Harper, 7th Cav., to be captain, May 25, 1903, vice Boughton, 3d Cav., promoted; 2d Lieut. Solomon I. Jeffers, 12th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, May 25, 1903, vice Harper, 7th Cav., promoted.

Artillery.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, to be 1st lieutenant, June 2, 1903, vice McCoach, resigned.

Infantry.

Major William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, May 25, 1903, vice Williams, 28th Inf., detached as inspector general.

S.O., JUNE 11, H.Q.A.

The leave granted Major Augustus P. Blockson, 2d Cav., is extended twelve days.

Chaplain Albert J. Bader, 8th Cav., to General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, 10th Cav., is extended one month.

First Lieut. James R. Church, asst. surg., will report to Major Louis A. La Garde at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, is detailed to attend the encampment of Georgia State troops from June 22 to 28.

Col. Stephen C. Mills will attend encampments of Georgia State troops at Augusta July 7 to 13.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf., is extended two months.

Capt. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, to New York city, on business pertaining to manufacture of Alaskan cable.

Leave for three months is granted Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.

The following transfers are made in the 3d Cavalry: Capt. John W. Heard, from Troop I to Troop K; Capt. Julius T. Conrad, from Troop K to Troop D; Capt. James M. Munro, from Troop D to Troop I.

Leave from June 12 until Aug. 23 is granted to Cadets Joseph D. Park and Andrew J. White, 2d Class, U.S.M.A.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in New York July 10 to examine officers of the line of the Army for detail to duty in Ordnance Department. Detail for the board: Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, William S. Pierce and Tracy C. Dickson, O.D.

G.O. 82, JUNE 9, H.Q.A.-A.G.O.

Announces that a sling is adopted for the Service for use with magazine carbine, caliber .30, and Cavalry officers commanding troops will submit requisitions for them to Ordnance Department.

Where ice can be furnished to organizations of enlisted men 100 pounds per day may be issued by the Subsistence Department to each company, troop, battery or band. No savings are allowed on ice.

G.O. 83, JUNE 12, H.Q.A.-A.G.O.

Details for recruiting service for a period of two years, commencing Nov. 1, 1903, as hereinafter indicated, are ordered:

One officer from each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, to be selected in each case by the regimental commander, and thirteen officers of the Artillery Corps, to be nominated by the Chief of Artillery. The names of officers selected and nominated will be reported to the Adjutant General with a view to their assignment to stations.

The names of officers selected for this detail serving in the Philippines will be reported by the Division Commander, who will order those who are not under orders to return to United States, the early part of October, 1903, to proceed to San Francisco in time to arrive there early in the month specified, and he will promptly report his action to this office. Officers whose regiments will, under existing orders, arrive in the United States by Oct. 1, or soon thereafter, will accompany their regiments to San Francisco. Officers coming from the Philippines for recruiting duty will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General immediately upon arrival at San Francisco.

G.O. 31, JUNE 6, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Torpedo Company (the 4th Company, Coast Artillery) will proceed from the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Preble, Me., about Aug. 1, 1903, and report upon arrival to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Portland, for duty in connection with the submarine mine defense of the district during the combined Army and Navy maneuvers.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps in addition to those on duty with the Torpedo Company will accompany the same to Fort Preble for duty there:

Major Arthur Murray, Capt. Charles J. Bailey, Frank W. Coe, John T. Martin, Sidney S. Jordan, Henry D. Todd, Jr., Thomas W. Winston, William C. Davis, LeRoy S. Lyon, Temann N. Horn, Samuel A. Kephart and William M. Cruikshank.

Upon the completion of this duty the Torpedo Company and officers mentioned will return to their proper station.

ARTILLERY MEMORANDA NO. 1, MAY 26, H.Q.A.

Publishes a table computed and prepared by Lieut. Col. James M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired, for the 16-inch B.L. rifle at ranges from 1,000 to 35,664 yards, inclusive. The table is computed at a muzzle velocity of 2,300 foot seconds, weight of projectile, 2,370 pounds.

G.O. 20, JUNE 3, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Under the provisions of Par. 213 of the Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes temporary command of the Department of California from this date.

GEO. B. RODNEY, Colonel, A.C.

G.O. 21, JUNE 5, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieut. Col. John McE. Hyde, deputy Q.M. General, having reported, is announced as chief Q.M. of this Department, and will relieve Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, deputy Q.M.G., of his temporary duty in charge of that office.

By order of Colonel Rodney:

GEO. ANDREWS, Lieut. Col. and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 12, JUNE 1, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The 17th Infantry will, upon being relieved by organizations of the 19th Infantry, stand relieved from duty in the Department of Columbia, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. Company 1, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, will time its departure from that post so as to reach San Francisco, Cal., on June 26.

G.O. 13, JUNE 1, DEPT. OF LAKES.

G.O. No. 12, c.s., these headquarters, is so modified as to designate the months of July, August and September as the season of small arms practice for the garrison at Fort Brady, Mich., and the months of August, September and October as a similar season for the garrison at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. For the other posts in this department the regular season for small arms practice, as prescribed in the General Order aforesaid, remains unchanged.

By command of Major General Bates:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 32, APRIL 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Directs that when there is any shortage of stores shipped to various ports by transport, the employing quartermaster will withhold from the pay of the responsible employee the amount of the shortage until explained or the employee shown not to be liable. Employing quartermasters will not pay such employees upon discharge until they are satisfied that the employee is in no way indebted to the Government.

G.O. 34, MAY 5, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Company E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, is relieved from duty in the Department of Luzon, and will proceed to Iligan, Mindanao, and relieve Company G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which will proceed to Manila, P.I., for temporary station until the arrival of Companies I and K, 2d Battalion of Engineers, from the United States, when Companies G and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty in this division and proceed on first available transport to San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieut. G. B. Pillsbury, C.E., will command Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, and will relieve 1st Lieut. L. H. Rand, C.E., at Iligan.

Second Lieut. E. J. Dent, C.E., will relieve 2d Lieut. C. B. Spaulding of his duties at Guimaras Island, P.I. Lieutenant Spaulding will proceed to Manila.

First Lieut. C. O. Sherrill, C.E., will be relieved of his duties at Iligan, Mindanao, by 2d Lieut. W. A. Mitchell, C.E., and proceed to Manila, P.I., with Company G, 2d Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. J. J. Morrow, C.E., will remain on duty in the Department of Mindanao until further orders.

G.O. 35, MAY 5, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, having returned from detached service, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Visayas, relieving Brig. Gen. Jessu M. Lee from temporary duty of that Department.

Brigadier General Wint will proceed to Iloilo, and upon completion of the transfer of the command, Brigadier General Lee will proceed to Batangas, Province of Batangas, and resume command of the 3d Brigade, relieving Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., who will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty.

G.O. 30, APRIL 22, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Calls the attention of commanding officers and of commissaries in the Department to the provisions of Army Regulations and existing orders requiring the prompt deposit or transfer of subsistence funds. Commissaries are warned that future needless accumulations of funds with no apparent effort to dispose of same as required by orders, will be considered matter for official action and officers will be held to a rigid accountability for such neglect.

In making transfers advantage will be taken of the arrival at station of any Army or chartered transport having on board an officer of the quartermaster or subsistence department or a quartermaster agent to whom the funds may be delivered for transmission, taking his receipt in duplicate for same. Failing this, currency should be transferred to the first paymaster visiting the station who will give in exchange his official check which, if necessary, can be sent by mail.

On no account and under no circumstances should currency or unendorsed checks be entrusted to the mails. An officer taking such risk is simply inviting disaster. On making a transfer of surplus funds a commissary will immediately report the fact to his commanding officer and by wire if possible, otherwise by mail, to the chief commissary of the Department.

G.O. 16, APRIL 28, DEPT. OF LUZON.

To prevent the loss of small arms ammunition in this department, company and detachment commanders will make a weekly inspection of ammunition pertaining to their commands.

An accurate count will be kept of the ammunition issued to each man, and each soldier who cannot produce or satisfactorily account for his ammunition will be brought to trial under the proper Article of War, besides being charged on the pay rolls with the missing ammunition.

Great care will be taken to prevent leaving loose ammunition or partly filled boxes in store, where cartridges can be taken a few at a time without attracting attention. Natives not regularly employed will not be allowed in offices or barracks where cartridges can be picked up.

The importance of this matter is manifest, and post and

station commanders will take measures that will not fail to exact implicit compliance with the instructions.

A report of the result of these inspections will be made by them to these headquarters on the last day of each month.

By command of Major General Wade:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Inf., A.G.

G.O. 17, APRIL 20, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 8th Company, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from duty at Angeles, Pampanga, and will proceed to Das Marinas, Cavite, for station.

First Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav., is announced as aide-de-camp to the Major General commanding the department, to date from April 13, 1903, he having performed the duties as such since that date.

G.O. 18, MAY 1, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Directs C.O. of regiments, and all separate organizations having no regimental headquarters in this department, to render strength reports on the 1st of each month, by wire, and gives the form to be used.

G.O. 19, MAY 1, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Second Lieut. Nelson L. Johnson, 30th Inf., was tried by general court-martial at Cuartel Melic, Manila, P.I., found guilty of failing to perform certain of his duties while officer of the day, and of six violations of the 33d Article of War and sentenced to forfeit to the United States \$50.00 of his pay per month for six months.

The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. Lieutenant Johnson will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

By command of Major General Wade:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Inf., A.G.

G.O. 33, MAY 4, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major Levi P. Hunt, Headquarters, 1st Squadron and Troops B and D, 13th Cavalry, are relieved from duty at Pasay Barracks, and will proceed to Marikina, Rizal, for the purpose of instituting quarantine over the waters of the Marikina River.

Second Lieut. Walter H. Smith, 13th Cav., squadron quartermaster, will remain on duty at Pasay Barracks.

G.O. 31, APRIL 25, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

First Lieut. G. V. H. Moseley, 1st Cav., A.D.C., is appointed inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., A.D.C.

Lieutenant McCaskey will turn over to Lieutenant Moseley all records pertaining to his office.

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major U.S. Cav., A.G.

G.O. 14, JUNE 1, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, chief commissary of the department, is, in addition to his other duties, designated to act as chief Q.M. of the department, and Q.M., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, deputy Q.M.G.

G.O. 29, APRIL 20, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Company No. 43, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Dapitan, Mindanao, Department of Mindanao. The company will be supplied with thirty days' ordinary rations and one day's travel rations, and at least 200 rounds carbine ammunition per man. All company property will be taken.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Flagler, Fort Lawton, Fort Worden and Fort Casey, Wash., and make the annual inspections thereat. (May 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding Department of California. (June 2, D. Cal.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Lea Febiger, U.S. Inf., inspector general, will proceed to, and make the annual inspection at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Fort Wright, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. (May 27, D. Cal.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gustave Woenne (appointed June 4, 1903, from sergeant, Troop 1, 3d Cav.), now at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Wess, who will avail himself of the furlough authorized by this office June 5, 1903. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for thirty days is granted Major J. E. Sawyer, Q.M., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 19, D. Cal.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Daniel Dolan, now at San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty at that post. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Levy M. Hathaway, asst. surg., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Davis, Alaska, by steamer sailing from Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1903, for duty at that post. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. H. L. Wood will, upon his return to Fort Wright, Wash., proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., not later than June 4, 1903, for duty during the absence of Contract Surg. W. A. Wickline. (May 26, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Noel I. Barron, asst. surg., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about June 4 next, is granted Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (May 26, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. I. W. Brewer will proceed from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and report about June 2 next, for temporary duty during the leave of Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk. (May 26, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. John M. Hewitt will, upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for temporary duty during the absence of Contract Surg. W. E. Parkman. (May 27, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Harper Peddicord will proceed via Skagway, Alaska, and the White Pass Railroad, to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty, to relieve Contract Surg. Verdo B. Gregory, who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for temporary duty. (May 27, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. J. I. Mabey, to Presidio, San Francisco, for temporary duty. (May 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when relieved by Contract Surg. H. L. Wood, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Contract Surg. W. A. Wickline. (May 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for ten days is granted Contract Surg. William C. Mabry, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, ordered to San Francisco with recruits, the leave to begin and end at San Francisco, when Contract Surgeon Mabry will return to his station. (May 26, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Homer C. Moses will report for duty at Discharge Camp, Angel Island. (May 26, D. Cal.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate to Contract Surg. Louis W. Pease is extended one month. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Chester J. Stedman will proceed to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, for duty. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. William G. Gregory, from further duty in the Philippines, to Fort Apache, Ariz., upon expiration of his present sick leave. (June 8, H.Q.A.)

Leave for thirty days, to take effect about June 11, 1903, is hereby granted Contract Surg. Fred E. Jenkins. (June 6, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about June 10, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. Frederick Hadra. (June 6, D.E.)

The leave of absence granted Contract Surg. J. F. Slier is extended seven days. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. D. M. Roberts is extended two months. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Governors Island for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers during the ensuing summer. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

So much of Pars. 15 and 16, S.O. 129, June 3, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to Major James B. Houston, paymaster, is revoked. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Major James B. Houston, paymaster, from duty in the Philippines, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, and will then proceed to San Francisco for further instructions. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted Major James B. Houston, paymaster. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 2, S.O. 113, May 14, 1903, H.Q.A., relating to Ordnance Sergt. Michael Brennan, is revoked. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Tracy C. Dixon, O.D., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, to prepare questions for the examination of lieutenants of the line of the Army who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department, vice Capt. John W. Joyce, O.D., relieved. (June 5, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 109, May 9, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to Ordnance Sergt. William L. Allison, is revoked. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Sidney L. Savage (appointed June 2, 1903, from 1st sergeant, 30th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., will proceed to San Juan Ordnance Depot, San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Benjamin A. Waitt (appointed June 2, 1903, from sergeant, 40th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Howard, Md., will proceed to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Frederick E. Toy (appointed June 2, 1903, from 1st sergeant, Troop G, 7th Cav.), now at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

The following named Ordnance sergeants, now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty in that division: John Harris (appointed June 2, 1903, from battalion sergeant major, 11th Inf.); John Morris (appointed June 2, 1903, from 1st sergeant, Troop G, 6th Cav.) (June 4, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. Colden L.H. Ruggles, from South Bethlehem, Pa., July 1, 1903, to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. Capt. William H. Tschappat, from Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 24, 1903, to South Bethlehem, Pa., for duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. 1st Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Art. Corps, O.D., from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to take effect June 24, 1903, and will proceed to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, for duty. 1st Lieut. Hanson B. Black, Art. Corps, O.D., will take station at Watertown, Mass., on July 1, 1903. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Benjamin A. Waitt is "now at Fort McKinley, Me., will report for duty at that post," instead of "now at Fort Howard, Md., to Fort McKinley, Me. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

Major Rogers Birnie and Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., will proceed from the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., to the U.S. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., on official business pertaining to loading of projectiles with high explosives. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. F. McIndoe, C.E., to take effect upon the return of Company L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, to Washington Barracks, D.C., after the Army and Navy maneuvers of 1903. (June 4, D.E.)

Capt. William V. Judson, C.E., from duty at the Engineer School of Application and will report in person to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, will report in person to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion. (June 5, H.Q.A.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain John A. Ferry, recently appointed, is assigned to the 10th Infantry. He will report at Fort Columbus, N.Y., for duty until the arrival of the 10th Infantry at its station in the United States, when he will join his regiment. (June 8, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Moore, 2d Inf. (June 9, D.E.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. George B. Comly, 3d Cav., will report at U.S.M.A., West Point, New York, Aug. 20, 1903, for duty at the Academy. (June 8, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Fort Wingate, N.M., for examination by the board of officers. (May 20, D. Colo.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for twenty days to take effect on or about June 6, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (May 27, D.M.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav., from further duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will join his regiment. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (June 2, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on completion of the target season of his troop, is granted 2d Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (June 1, D.M.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, to take effect Aug. 1, 1903, vice 1st Lieut. Haydn B. Cole, who is relieved at his own request, to take effect July 31, 1903. (June 5, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 13, 1903, is granted Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav. (June 8, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for one month, to take effect on June 3, 1903, is granted Major H. F. Kendall, 12th Cav. (June 2, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 18, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of twelve days, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav. (May 28, D.T.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LERO.

Second Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, 14th Cav., will proceed from Fort Wingate to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., in

time to report on June 29 next, for examination for detail in the Ordnance Department. (May 28, D. Colo.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Art. Corps, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., undergoing medical treatment, having been reported at for duty, will return to his proper station. (May 23, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. E. T. C. Richmond, Art. Corps, Artillery Inspector, will proceed to and attend the Artillery practice at Fort Flagler, Fort Casey and Fort Worden. (May 23, D. Cal.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect May 27, 1903, is granted Capt. Lewis A. Burgess, Art. Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 25, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 10, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, A.C., San Diego Barracks. (May 25, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Art. Corps, recruiting officer, to take effect on or about July 2, 1903. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Capt. Alston Hamilton, A.C., to take effect Aug. 13, 1903. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, A.C., to take effect when his services can be spared by the battalion commander. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Major George L. Anderson, A.C., is detailed as a member of the ordnance board under the orders of the Chief of Ordnance, with station at New York city, New York, to take effect July 15, 1903. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Granger Adams, A.C., will report to Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report to Col. John P. Story, A.C., president of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Frederick Marsh, A.C.; Capt. Charles G. Woodward, A.C. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

The 4th Battery, Field Artillery, will proceed by marching to Mount Gretna, Pa., for its annual target practice, leaving Fort Myer, Va., on July 6, 1903, and will also encamp with the 3d Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Mount Gretna, from July 11 to 18 inclusive. (June 4, D.E.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 103, c.s., D.E., as directs Capt. E. S. Benton, A.C., to inspect certain colleges, is hereby revoked. (June 4, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. A. W. Chase, A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Totten, N.Y. (June 4, D.E.)

The 3d Company, Coast Artillery, having arrived in the Department of California from Fort Lisicum, Alaska, will proceed direct to Fort Baker, Cal., and take station. (June 1, D. Cal.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. L. W. Jordan, Jr., 1st Inf. (June 4, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 5, 1903, is granted Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne. (June 5, D.L.)

First Lieut. William B. Polwell, 1st Inf., is transferred from Co. F to Co. D of that regiment. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 1st Inf., is, at his own request, transferred from Co. D to Co. F of that regiment and will join the latter company. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

First Lieut. George De G. Catlin, 2d Inf., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty with troops in that department pending the arrival therein of the 2d Infantry. (June 8, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. W. B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., is assigned to Fort Logan, Colo. (May 29, D. Colo.)

Lieut. Col. W. B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., will proceed from Fort Logan to Denver, Colo., and inspect the Brigade Headquarters and staff of the 2d Brigade, National Guard of Colorado, and thence to Boulder, Colo., where he will inspect the Medical Corps Detachment, National Guard of Colorado, at that point. (May 29, D. Colo.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 5, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany, 3d Inf., Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. (May 23, D.L.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Chaplain Orville J. Nave, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (June 5, D.L.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

The leave granted Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 5th Inf., is changed to sick leave. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

Second Lieut. K. T. Smith, 6th Inf., granted leave for one month from about June 1. (May 25, D.M.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, Q.M., 7th Inf., Q.M., Depot of Recruit Instruction, is relieved from duty as Q.M. of the camps for transient troops on the Presidio Military Reservation. (May 25, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., and Capt. William G. Haan, A.C., having reported, are assigned to temporary duty as follows: Captain Ramsey will continue as aide to the department commander and inspector of small arms practice of the department. Captain Haan will report to the Artillery Inspector of the department for temporary duty in his office. (June 9, D.E.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and inspect the arms and other government property in possession of the University of Washington. (May 28, D. Cal.)

Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., will proceed at once to and make the annual inspection of the military departments of the following named civil institutions of learning: University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho; Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash.; Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Wash. (May 28, D. Cal.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Lieut. George E. Thorne, 12th Inf., having served two years as battalion adjutant, was on June 1 in accordance with Par. 261, A.R., relieved from said duty.

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter Harvey, 16th Inf. (June 6, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 16th Inf. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Joseph T. McKeon, 17th Inf. (May 26, D. Cal.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 19th Inf., Fort Apache, Ariz. (May 29, D. Colo.)

Leave for twenty-one days, beginning May 30, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 19th Inf., Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 29, D. Cal.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Major William P. Evans, 20th Inf., will proceed to Gallon, Ohio, and inspect the battalion of cadets of the Ohio Wesleyan University now in camp at that place. (May 28, D.L.)

Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 3, D.L.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Target practice of the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 21st Infantry will this year be held on the rifle range belonging to the State of Minnesota, located near Lake City, Minnesota, the use of this range having been tendered by the Adjutant General, State of Minnesota. For this purpose the 1st Battalion will leave Fort Snelling on June 18 and march to the rifle range, where it will encamp and hold its target practice. It will leave the range on July 6 and return by marching to Fort Snelling. The 2d Battalion will leave Fort Snelling on July 17 and march to the rifle range for target practice. It will leave the range Aug. 5 and return by marching to Fort Snelling. On the march to, and from the range and while there the troops will be instructed in such field maneuvers and duties incident to camping as may be practicable. (June 3, D.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 22d Inf., Fort Reno, Okla. T. (May 25, D.M.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Second Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, 23d Inf., will proceed to Manila on the transport Logan, sailing June 1. (May 30, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. MATILE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison. (June 2, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Major Daniel H. Brush, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., is detailed as a special inspector and will proceed to the following places and make inspections: Sioux City, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Cedar Falls, Mount Vernon, Iowa City, Davenport and Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Columbia, Booneville, Lexington, Kansas City and Springfield, Mo.; Wichita, Salina, Manhattan and Baldwin, Kas. (May 25, D.M.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The sick leave granted Capt. Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf., is extended one month. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

PORT ORICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Major Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will proceed to Manila and report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty during the progress of certain investigations ordered by the Secretary of War, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station at San Juan, Porto Rico. (June 8, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. William S. Valentine, from the 15th Cav. to the 5th Cav., Troop H. Capt. Henry C. Smith, from the 5th Cav. to the 15th Cav., Troop D. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Frederick Goedecke, 26th Inf., now on leave, of which he availed himself at San Francisco, is at his own request transferred to the 17th Inf., Co. G, and will join that company at San Francisco, on or about July 1, 1903, when it shall have arrived at that city en route to the Philippines. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Walter T. Bates, 17th Inf., is transferred to the 26th Inf., Co. G. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Constant Cordier, from the 5th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. K. 1st Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., from the 4th Inf. to the 5th Inf., Co. I. Lieutenant Cordier will join the 4th Infantry upon its arrival in the Division of the Philippines. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made upon the mutual application of the officers concerned: Capt. Benjamin Alvord, from the 20th Inf. to the 25th Inf., Co. K. Capt. William H. Chapman, from the 25th Inf. to the 20th Inf., Co. K. Captain Chapman will join the company to which he is transferred. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Charles M. Truitt, from the 21st Inf. to the 28th Inf., Co. A. Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbe, from the 28th Inf. to the 21st Inf., Co. L. Captain Kobbe will join the company to which transferred. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. William S. Valentine (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 2d Cav.), to the 15th Cav., Troop D, to date from May 15, 1903, vice Overton, deceased.

Capt. Henry C. Smith (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 1st Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop H, to date from May 17, 1903, vice Summerlin, resigned.

First Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 11th Cav.), to the 7th Cav., Troop E, to date from April 18, 1903, vice Murphy, promoted. Lieutenant Caldwell will join his troop.

First Lieut. George M. Lee (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 11th Cav.), to the 4th Cav., to date from April 22, 1903, vice Arnold, promoted. Lieutenant Lee will join troop to which he may be assigned.

First Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr. (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 5th Cav.), to the 14th Cav., Troop D, to date from April 27, 1903, vice Munro promoted. Lieutenant Swift will join the 14th Cavalry upon its arrival in the Division of the Philippines.

First Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 12th Cav.), to the 2d Cav., Troop I, to date from May 15, 1903, vice Valentine, promoted.

First Lieut. James S. Butler (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 12th Cav.), to the 2d Cav., Troop L, to date from May 15, 1903, vice Valentine, promoted.

First Lieut. James S. Butler (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 12th Cav.), to the 1st Cav., Troop F, to date from May 17, 1903, vice Smith, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry M. Fales (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 21st Inf.), to the 8th Inf., Co. M, to date from May 7, 1903, vice Faulkner, resigned. (June 9, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Frank U. Robinson (promoted from major, 2d Cav.), to the 5th Cav., to date from May 25, 1903, vice West, detailed for duty in the Inspector General's Department.

Major Daniel H. Boughton (promoted from captain, 3d Cav.), to the 2d Cav., to date from May 25, 1903, vice Robinson, promoted.

Capt. Roy H. Harper (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 7th Cav.), to the 3d Cav., Troop B, to date from May 25, 1903, vice Boughton, promoted.

First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 12th Cav.), to the 7th Cav., Troop B, to date from May 25, 1903, vice Harper, promoted.

Lieut. Col. William L. Pitcher (promoted from major, 9th Inf.), to the 28th Inf., to date from May 25, 1903, vice Williams, detailed for duty in the Inspector General's Department. (June 10, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, having successfully passed the preliminary examination, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army, before a board to be convened at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1, 1903: Sergt. Luther R. James, 20th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Henry C. Brinkerhoff, 60th Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Emmett Addis, Casual Detachment, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Charles O. Schutt, Co. L, 19th Inf.; Sergt. Paul C. Potter, 30th Co., Coast Art.; Battalion Sergt. Major David P. Wood, 15th Inf.; Corp.

William F. Robinson, Jr., Casual Detachment, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (May 25, D. Cal.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ordnance Sergt. William L. Allison, Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard O'Dowd. (June 6, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., Capt. John L. Hayden, Art. Corps, is appointed to meet June 1, 1903, at San Francisco, and, together with Veterinarian R. B. Corcoran, Art. Corps, and W. W. Witt, civilian inspector, will proceed to such points in California, Nevada, Utah and Oregon as may be necessary for the purpose of inspection of Cavalry and Artillery horses offered for sale. (May 28, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William E. Birkhimer, A.C.; Major Albert Todd, A.C.; Capt. Henry Page, asst. surg.; Capt. James W. Hinkley, Jr., A.C., recorder, is appointed to meet at Point Bonita, Cal., June 1, 1903, to consider the selection of a building site for that post and the location of the necessary buildings thereon for two companies of Coast Artillery, providing for extension to accommodate a garrison of four companies of Coast Artillery. (May 23, D. Cal.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the earliest date practicable, at the call of the president thereof, at the Army Building, New York city, for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail for the board: Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps; Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. Robert M. Thornburgh, asst. surg. (June 5, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N.M., June 4, 1903, for the purpose of conducting an examination of officers. Detail: Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav.; Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav.; Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav. (May 29, D. Colo.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. William Ennis, A.C.; Major John P. Wisser, A.C.; Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, C.E.; Capt. Thomas H. Slaven, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. George L. Collins, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R.I., for the purpose of making recommendations for the shelter of troops at Forts Wetherill and Getty, R.I., and locating the necessary barracks, quarters, storehouses, and other buildings; also roads, walks, sewer and water systems and available water supply. (June 8, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Alexander D. Schenck, A.C.; Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., and Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 10, 1903, to conduct the examination for gunners of the batteries of Field Artillery serving in this department. (June 3, D.L.)

The board of officers consisting of Major Arthur Murray, A.C.; Capt. C. J. Bailey, A.C.; Capt. Arthur C. Parker, A.C., appointed to meet at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to consider the number and location of tide gauges required for the Artillery District of Eastern New York, is directed to reconvene at the call of the senior member for further consideration of the subject, as indicated in the papers this day referred to it. (June 4, D.E.)

The board of officers, consisting of Major R. H. Patterson, Capt. F. Marsh and Capt. J. C. Johnson, A.C., appointed by the C.O., Artillery District of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass., Jan. 3, 1903, to recommend a system of fire control and direction for each post and sub-post in the district, Forts Banks, Warren, Strong, Heath, Revere, Standish and Andrews will reconvene at the call of the senior member for further consideration of the subject. (June 4, D.E.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., is detailed as special inspecting officer for the militia of Arkansas, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, 6th Inf., who is relieved on account of illness. (June 1, D.M.)

Major Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav., Fort Sill, Okla., is detailed to assist Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, 6th Inf., in inspecting the militia of Arkansas. (May 27, D.M.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Circular 5, June 4, of Missouri, relates to tent pegging. G.O. 21, April 17, Division of Philippines, relates the issue of rations to the constabulary.

The troops at Fort Myer and Fort Washington, Md., and Washington Barracks, D.C., will be paraded in dress uniform to participate in the celebration in Washington, D. C., on the Fourth of July next. The troops designated will be commanded by Col. W. S. Edgerly, 2d Cav., who will in person report to Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., War College Board, Washington, D.C., for instructions. Each company of engineers and coast artillery will consist of two platoons, each platoon of sixteen files front. Each troop of cavalry will consist of two platoons, each platoon of sixteen files front. (June 5, D.E.)

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
BURNSIDE—At Shanghai, China.
CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, June 5, en route to Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila March 30.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco June 1 for Manila.

McCLELLAN—At New York.
MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 6.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SUMNER—At Manila, P.I., to sail latter part of July for New York, via Suez Canal.

THOMAS—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

THE FLOOD AT FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 1, 1903.
To-morrow morning at 4 o'clock a commissioned officer and an escort of seven men, mounted, will leave this post with official mail and gundry letters that they can conveniently carry and attempt to reach some point of communication that is open to the outside. The party will strike as nearly north as is possible, and will endeavor to avoid the Republican and Blue Rivers, which are many miles outside their banks. They are rationed for ten days, and are accompanied by a small pack train. All communication with the outside world, save with the rolling farming country, directly to the north, was severed at about ten o'clock on the morning of May 29, when, without any warning, the waters of the Smoky and Republican Rivers, which form a junction at this point, commenced to rise rapidly and in a few minutes had risen fully seven feet. The heavy rains of the preceding days culminated in a terrific downpour, which continued all the night of the 28th, sending both rivers to an unprecedented height, which shut off all traffic with Junction City early on that evening. Many soldiers and several women and children were viewing the angry flood from a vantage point on the railroad tracks near the river and under the bluffs. The sudden rise caught many of them without any warning, and seven of them, save the women and children, were swept by the torrent to a grove of trees several hundred feet away and directly in the course of the current, which ran with the swiftness of a mill race. Lieutenant Edwards, 4th Cav., and Mr. George Farinby, steward of the post exchange, were caught on the railroad bridge, fully a thousand yards from the nearest point of safety, near the bluffs.

Willing hands dragged the women and children to safety, though none too soon, for although they were the nearest to the bluffs the water had reached the women's waists as they were hauled safely on dry land. The news of the danger of the men swept to the trees went through the garrison like wildfire, and in an incredibly short time the bluffs and approaches to the scene were lined by hundreds of men and women. Attempts were made at first to rescue them by swimmers with ropes tied to their waists, but to no avail, they themselves having to be rescued as they became exhausted in the boiling torrent. Boats were at last secured from the other side of the reservation, and farther down the river, to aid in the work of rescue, but the time necessary to accomplish all this made the minutes seem like hours to the anxious ones viewing the scene. After dragging and carrying the boats over hills and through ravines many feet deep in water, they were finally lowered over a bluff, whose base offered some protection from the swiftness of the current. Volunteers scrambled down and into the boats, held by strong lines, and put forth to the rescue. Many times the torrent swept them dangerously away, but finally, amid the wildest cheers on the part of the spectators, all the men, to the number of seven, were brought safely to land.

The rising water put out the fires of the engines in the pumping stations, and from the morning of the 29th until the present, the water remaining in the reservoir was used only for drinking and cooking, the horses and mules being watered at the river. The water had receded to-day sufficiently to permit the relighting of the fires under the boilers, and after a three days' abstinence, the garrison is indulging in unstinted bathing. A view of the Kaw Valley from the summit of Monument Hill, on the reservation, presents the appearance, as far as the eye can reach, of a vast lake, situated here and there with numerous islands and half submerged groves of trees. The race track and athletic grounds of the Fort Riley Athletic Association are under many feet of water, while the post garden, comprising some forty odd acres under cultivation, is a complete loss to the garrison, for the entire crop of vegetables has been ruined. The heavy downpour of May 29 washed out the main road to town, carrying away the large culvert of masonry, both arches, under which loaded wagons could be driven with ease, being washed completely away, rendering the road completely impassable. On the afternoon of May 30 the long steel bridge which spans the Kansas River, connecting the drill grounds on the west with the post proper, succumbed to the strain of the torrent, and collapsed with a crash, part of the debris floating down the stream for several hundred feet before it sank. The eastern end fell on the submerged tracks of the Union Pacific. The bridge was erected in 1889 by the Quartermaster's Department, at a cost of about \$60,000, and was, with approaches, about 300 feet long.

After the water has completely subsided it will be many days before steam or electric cars will enter the reservation at the track and bed are in many places completely obliterated. There are many refugees being cared for in the post, the granary having been turned over to them for sleeping purposes. Rations have also been issued them, while clothing has been collected to make them as comfortable as possible, as none have anything left save what is on their backs. During the first days of the flood countless head of live stock floated down the river, many lodging in the trees on the river bottoms. The question of supplying the garrison is not a very difficult problem so far as the Subsistence Department has plenty of staple articles on hand to last for three months, although many articles which are not ordinarily considered luxuries, such as butter, eggs, beef, etc. are already exhausted. Not until the railroad is in running order will the garrison be properly supplied, as the surrounding country has been almost completely inundated, the farmers losing everything they possess and their crops being ruined. Rain has fallen almost continually for the past two weeks. The downfall on the night of May 29 was so heavy that water a foot deep poured through the Cavalry stables, sweeping bedding and small articles into the darkness. The play of the lightning and the roll of the thunder was continuous, which, with the roar of the constant rising river, made the night's experience far from pleasant. Several officers whose leaves of absence have expired are unable to reach the post and will not do so under the most favorable circumstances for days to come.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1903.

Major Daniel A. Frederick, A.G. Dept., who, until last year, was in the 7th Infantry, is in the city, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. MacArthur, wife of the General Commanding the Department of California, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. C. A. Coolidge at her Presidio quarters on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Glass, wife of Rear Admiral Glass, entertained a large number of friends on the flagship New York on Thursday afternoon. General MacArthur and staff made an inspection of Benicia Barracks on Friday. Lieut. T. L. Ames, O.D., at Benicia, was a visitor at Army Headquarters on Thursday evening.

The fine transport Logan sailed on Monday noon for the Philippines with the 4th Infantry and one squadron of the 12th Cavalry. The Infantry were in command of Col. Jesse T. Chance, and Major T. W. Jones was in command of the Cavalry. Lieut. A. J. Greer, 4th Inf., sailed with his bride, who until three hours of the sailing of the Logan was Miss Augusta Goodhue, of Beaumont, Texas. Lieut. R. W. Hardenbergh, 4th Inf., was also accompanied by a bride and Miss R. L. Goff, who is to marry an Army officer when the Logan reaches Manila.

Memorial Day was duly observed at the posts around the bay, the main services being held at the cemetery at the Presidio. From the deck of the Government tugboat Slocum, flowers were strewn upon the sea at the Heads in memory of those who had found a last resting place in the ocean.

Mrs. Wolf, wife of Major S. A. Wolf, gave a most delightful card party on Friday evening to a large number of the officers and ladies of the post.

The 32d Company of Coast Artillery from Fort Liscomb, Alaska, arrived here on Tuesday morning and will report for duty at Fort Baker. The company is in command of Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, who served in San Francisco for several years as aide to General Shafter.

Capt. W. K. Wright, 7th Inf., has gone to Alaska to defend Lieutenant Knudson, 7th Inf., who is being tried by court-martial. Capt. James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., has returned from a long trip in the East and taken up his duties at the General Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C., have arrived from Puget Sound Navy Yard and are visiting friends at Mare Island Navy Yard. Brig. Gen. L. H. Rucker, U.S.A., retired, for many years stationed here with the 6th Cavalry, is in the city, stopping at the Occidental. Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., has just arrived from Chicago to take up his duties as aide to General MacArthur.

Major C. A. Devol, general superintendent of the Army Transport Service, has received bids for a new hundred thousand dollar Army tugboat. The new boat will be something like the McDowell, and has long been needed to assist in doing the work of the posts around the bay of San Francisco.

Paymaster Grey Skidwith, U.S.N., has been spending several days with friends at San Rafael, Cal. Capt. J. L. Hayden, Art. Corps, and family have just returned from a vacation spent at Catalina Island, off the coast of Southern California. Col. G. B. Rodney, Art. Corps, has arrived at the Presidio and taken command of the post. In the absence of General MacArthur in the East Colonel Rodney will have command of the Department of California.

The old fence on the east side of the reservation of

the Presidio near the Lombard street entrance is being torn down and will be replaced by a handsome wall.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 9, 1903.

Visitors to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., are admiring the model of the U.S. training brig which arrived at the yard on Monday. It is about five feet in length and perfect in all its details.

There is no busier place in Boston than the navy yard, where work is going on in all directions, to say nothing of the several ships being repaired and fitted out. A large force of men will soon be at work constructing the new railroad system which is to cover all parts of the yard and connect with the Boston and Maine system at the Dominion line piers. It is expected that the department will then have about 1,000 men on its payroll. Three miles of rails will be laid during the summer, three being already in place. The new force of men takes from the waiting list all of the veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars.

Through the efforts of Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, the colors of the 1st Heavy Artillery, U.S.A., General Hooker's old regiment in which he served as adjutant in 1841, will appear in the parade in honor of his memory on June 25. Major R. H. Patterson, Art. Corps, of Fort Warren (also a member of that regiment) now has the colors in charge. It is expected that two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Wright, N.Y., which were formerly companies A and O of the 1st Artillery, will be detailed for the occasion.

Major Patterson, who was detailed to inspect the State militia, has been obliged to suspend his labors owing to an indisposition resulting from exposure. The launch conveying the officers to Fort Warren broke down at an unseemly hour in the channel, compelling the party to remain there during the night without suitable protection.

Emerson Hovey, of Portsmouth, left Monday for Annapolis to begin his studies. Portsmouth has given to the Service many brilliant young officers who have been a credit to the State. Senator and Mrs. Scott, of West Virginia, who recently returned from Europe, have been visiting their son, Lieut. Guy T. Scott, and Mrs. Scott, at Fort Banks. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Philster returned to Portland early in the week to remain during the maneuvers. Lieut. Brainard Taylor, of Fort Andrews, is reported as much improved at Portland. He is attended by Dr. Richardson, of Cambridge, brother of Mrs. Taylor.

Miss Clara Bubb, daughter of Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf., is a guest of Mrs. Walter E. Cox for a few weeks, and enjoying her stay. Miss Bubb and several Army ladies and officers will attend the Flag Day exercises of Paul Jones chapter Saturday in Boston, when Colonel Tiernon will represent the Army and Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright the Navy. The guest of honor is Mrs. James L. Blair, of St. Louis. This chapter is named to honor the Navy in all the wars, and the founder and present regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier, will preside.

The 6th Infantry, M.V.M., is nothing if not patriotic. It donated \$10,000 toward sending a rifle team to Bisley, England, to enter the competition for the Palma trophy. It also appropriated \$50 to meet the personal expenses of Sergeant Keough, of Co. A, a member of the team and of the 6th Infantry, who is now at Creedmoor. They will be absent about a month and a half.

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise is to be put into shape for her summer cruise under the direction of Comdr. William F. Low, U.S.N., retired. Her 108 cadets are on board and the ship will be turned over some day this coming week. The Governor and council will visit her Monday, and she is expected to sail June 17 for New London, then for the Azores.

M. H. B.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, June 4, 1903.

The trial of Lieut. Llewellyn N. Bushfield was concluded on Tuesday afternoon and the proceedings of the court have been forwarded to Washington. Lieutenant Bushfield pleaded guilty to the charges but denies any criminal intent; he made a plea of insanity and Dr. Harry Lane, of Portland, who makes a specialty of these cases, appeared in Lieutenant Bushfield's behalf. The G.C.M. before which Lieut. Knud Knudson, 7th Inf., is to be tried, will sail for Nome from Seattle on June 6, as all of the irregularities with which Lieutenant Knudson is charged took place at Nome. The court, which consists of Major H. B. Moon, Capt. A. M. Fuller, D. L. Tate, R. D. Walsh, H. L. Hawthorne, W. L. Kenly, J. P. Tracy, H. L. Steele, J. V. Heidt, and W. A. Bethel, Judge Advocate, will return to Vancouver Barracks July 15, when the court martial will be concluded.

Mr. Clyde Eastman, second son of Major and Mrs. F. F. Eastman, has received word of his appointment to West Point, and will leave Monday for the East. Mrs. Jordan, wife of Lieut. W. H. Jordan, Jr., 15th Inf., is visiting her husband's parents, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Jordan, U.S.A., retired, at Portland, Ore.

A jolly stag dinner was given last week by Major Alexander B. Dyer in honor of the visiting officers of the Artillery, who were Capt. J. P. Tracy and Capt. H. L. Steele. The other guests were Capt. H. L. Hawthorne, W. L. Kenly and W. A. Bethel, all of this post. Captain Steele is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenly and Captain Tracy of Major and Mrs. Dyer. Mr. Glover Wilcox arrived Monday last.

Last Friday night's hop was so much enjoyed by the visiting officers that they requested another dance before they left, so the regular weekly hop was given Wednesday night and proved as enjoyable as the first. After the dancing was over a dainty supper was served at the club.

Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Art. Corps, who has been at Vancouver Barracks for the past few weeks under medical treatment, has returned to Fort Canby. Contract Surgeon Edward Bailey, who has been temporarily stationed at Fort Canby while Contract Surgeon J. E. Miller was on leave, has had to return again to Fort Canby, as Doctor Miller has sent in his resignation, as he wishes to go to Alaska.

Capt. and Mrs. V. K. Hart gave a pleasant luncheon Friday last to Miss Bartrum, Miss Moar, Capt. D. L. Tate and Lieut. W. M. Craigie. Mrs. Thomas L. Smith and children left this week for Kentucky, where the little children will be left with their grandmother while Mrs. Smith will return in time to join Captain Smith on his way to the Philippines. Mrs. Carl Reichmann left Friday with her two little girls for New York, where they will remain during Captain Reichmann's stay in the Philippines. Captain Reichmann is recovering from the twisted ankle which was caused by his horse falling on him while marching in the Presidential procession last month. Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hardaway have gone on a two weeks' leave.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 31, 1903.

(Delayed by Western floods.)

Mrs. and Miss Loughborough were hostesses at a tea Tuesday afternoon, May 26, when a large number of guests in beautiful spring gowns gathered at their home to the inspiring strains of the 6th Infantry Band. The affair was a formal announcement of Miss Loughborough's engagement to Lieut. D. A. Snyder, 6th Inf., and also in compliment to Miss Eleanor Parmelee of the city, whose marriage to Lieut. Robert John West will occur on Thursday, June 4. The entertainment was primarily

for young people and the non-appearance of Miss Loughborough, owing to illness, was especially regrettable.

Twenty guests enjoyed the beautiful luncheon of Wednesday, May 27, given by Mrs. J. T. Dickman for the N. D. C.'s, and also in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Katherine Thiebault, of Little Rock, Ark. Following the luncheon a sketching contest was enjoyed, the prizes being awarded to Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. L. M. Simpson and Mrs. A. J. Tullock.

Colonel and Mrs. Hoff entertained at dinner Saturday evening, May 30; the decorations were very elaborate and covers were laid for ten. Miss Cressen, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore, has returned to Cincinnati. Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler entertained with a dinner party Tuesday evening, May 26, in celebration of their wedding anniversary.

Dinner parties were given last week by Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Flagler and Lieut. and Mrs. D. W. Hand. Mrs. Fauntleroy, wife of Dr. Powell Conrad Fauntleroy, of Madison Barracks, N.Y., who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McDougle, for the past month, returned to her home on Thursday, May 28.

The first monthly field day sports took place at the West End parade ground Thursday. The band of the 6th Infantry was in attendance. Practically all the officers and enlisted men of the 6th Infantry, the battery of Engineers and the 28th Battery of Artillery either took part or were present as spectators, and the usual events were carried out with great success. The athletic committee was composed of Capt. D. W. Ryther, Lieut. S. A. Cheney, E. A. Purviance and D. W. Hand. The field officials were Major Anderson, Captains Flagler, Boiles, Atkinson, Lieutenants Mauborgne, Pope, Knight, Smith, Rehkopf, Davis, Stickle, Stahl and Powell. The first event was a running race, 100 yard dash, and was won by Corporal Palmer, Company D, 6th Infantry. McNally, Engineers, won the shot putting contest. The 440 yard dash running race was won by Davis, Company D, 6th Infantry. The 120 yard hurdle race was won by Palmer. The relay race, one mile, was taken by Davis. Palmer made a third win in the 200 yard hurdle race. In the running high jump, Carrier, Company D, came out ahead. One of the interesting events was a gun drill between two sections of the 28th Mountain Battery. Sergeant Shannon won the first prize, which required unpacking piece, mounting it on carriage and firing it, in one minute and ten seconds. The second feature—to dismount piece and carriage, remount and fire—was won by Sergeant Lawless in one minute and four and one-half seconds. The third—to mount piece, pull it 75 yards by hand, fire one round and return to starting point—was won by Sergeant Lawless in 29 seconds. Following the field exercises a game of baseball was played between the 6th Infantry and Engineers, the Infantry team winning by a score of 7 to 4.

Mrs. Charles Barth, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bittman, will return to her home in Fort Douglas, Utah, on June 6. Miss Flora Leavitt has returned from Mexico, Mo., where she has been attending Hardin College. Mrs. Taggart, wife of Capt. E. F. Taggart, has gone to California. Miss Lewis, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. S. S. Leach, left Tuesday for San Francisco.

Major D. E. McCarthy, constructing quartermaster, will award a contract next month for the new gymnasium. The mess hall will be utilized and, in addition, a large swimming pool built to connect with it. The mess hall will be remodeled so that the canteen, bowling alley and restaurant will be on the basement floor. The main floor will be changed so that it can be used for a ballroom, theatre and general amusement hall.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 8, 1903.

Major Luther R. Hare is back at the post from Washington. Mrs. Hare, who has been so ill, is reported better.

All the troops of the 12th Cavalry have been vaccinated at the post hospital, preparatory to their trip to the Philippines.

The following have applied for transportation on the transport Sherman which sails July 11 for Manila: Major Luther R. Hare, Capt. F. M. Caldwell, Capt. J. J. Hornbrook, wife and child; Capt. W. T. Littlebrant, wife, two children and maid; Lieut. J. M. Burroughs and wife; Lieut. George W. Biegler, wife and two children; Lieut. J. J. Ryan, H. N. Coates, R. F. Tate and Taylor M. Reagan. Captain Caldwell and Lieutenants Ryan and Coates are absent on leave.

It has been unofficially reported that the pay master to relieve Major Charles Newbold will be Capt. Otto Becker, who will assume his duties on June 17. Major Newbold retires on the 15th. The garrisons regret losing Major Newbold and his charming wife. They will spend the summer in California. Captain Becker is a Civil War veteran, and is at present in Washington.

Major Thomas R. Adams returned Monday night from his tour of inspection. Capt. S. B. Bootes, chief commissary, is acting chief quartermaster during Colonel Clem's absence. Lieut. Herbert G. Millar is a recent arrival at the post; he was detained at Manila when his battery sailed. Capt. S. E. Allen, commanding the 15th Battery, is also a new arrival. Dr. John T. Haisell, contract surgeon at Fort McIntosh, and wife are in the city for a few days.

Gen. Fred D. Grant and Mrs. Grant left Monday for West Point to attend the exercises at the Military Academy, where their son, Ulysses B. Grant, will graduate. They went direct to Chicago to visit Mrs. Grant's sister. Major and Mrs. Newbold's little grandson accompanied them. They will be absent until June 25.

Mrs. Bryant, mother of Mrs. Burroughs, who has been so ill at the post, is reported better. Colonel Cleary is expected in a few days.

Carl Beck's band gave a concert at Muth's garden Thursday night. Among the officers present were Captain Allen, Major Miles, Lieutenant Campbell and Miss Roberts. Mrs. Mackie, Colonel Town and Lieutenant Noyes.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., June 8, 1903.

Four companies of the 3d Infantry under the command of Capt. James H. McRae started at 6 a.m., June 1, on a practice march to Newark, O., for target practice. The distance, about 37 miles, was marched in two days. Their shelter tents were used at the first night's camp. The troops will have about three weeks' target practice at the Ohio State Rifle Range, which is situated conveniently near an electric road, with cars for Columbus every hour.

Capt. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., Mrs. Moore and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin left for Washington Monday, June 1. Mrs. Nettles, wife of Lieut. Clarence B. Nettles and her daughter, Edith, left for her home in North Carolina Wednesday, June 3.

Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf., and Lieut. William R. Leonard, 20th Inf., have taken a detachment of recruits to San Francisco.

Mrs. Henry C. Clement, Jr., gave a delightful reception in honor of her mother, Mrs. Nelson, on May 29, to the officers and ladies of this post and some Columbus friends. Dr. Wall, Contract Surgeon, and Mrs. Wall have arrived from Fort Thomas, Ky., to take the place of Dr. Harper Potticord.

Dr. C. C. Foster, who for many years was the surgeon of the 5th Inf., Mass. Militia, has been appointed by Brig. Gen. J. H. Whitney medical director of the 2d Brigade, vice Lieut. Col. W. H. Divine, retired.

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tary, 624 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace
at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the sur-
render). All officers and soldiers who worthily partici-
pated in that memorable campaign are eligible to mem-
bership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$35.00.
No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major
A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

All passenger associations of railways leading to De-
troit have made one fare for the round trip for the con-
vention of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba
at Detroit, July 16 and 17. The Western Passenger As-
sociation has made a rate of one fare plus two dollars.
Provision for extension is made to Aug. 15, by deposit
of ticket with joint agent at Detroit and payment of
fifty cents at time of deposit. The same rate is made for
the Epworth League Convention at the same place and date.

Count von Reventlow, the German naval expert, who
has recently accomplished the eccentric task of scolding
Admiral Dewey for criticizing the German navy and
Rear Admiral Melville for praising it, publishes an article
in the Berlin Tageblatt which explains the whole per-
formance. His purpose in rebuking Rear Admiral Mel-
ville for saying that German battleships were superior in
some respects to American vessels of the same class was
to warn his countrymen against over-estimating the
strength of the German navy, while his purpose in lectur-
ing Admiral Dewey for pointing out certain shortcomings
in the German navy was to show the superiority of the
German navy over the American! This covers the whole
question, top and both sides, leaving nothing to be desired.
Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Melville will please
consider themselves crushed. The only man who has the
right to express his opinion about the German navy is
Count von Reventlow.

The Vital Question



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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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ARMY AND NAVY AS PROMOTERS OF PEACE.

As we have before stated, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott
made an interesting speech at the Lake Mohonk Con-
ference, and one which showed a more exact appreciation
of the limitations of arbitration than we are accustomed
to find among advocates of this method of settling dis-
putes. Dr. Abbott said:

"There are some people with whom arbitration is ab-
solutely impossible. You cannot arbitrate with a South
African tribe; the South African tribe wouldn't know
what the proposition to arbitrate meant. When the
Puritans went to their church in their village they prop-
erly took their arms with them; and if a body of savages
with yells came out from the woods to attack them
and to carry off their wives and children into a cap-
tivity that was worse than death, they were properly
not prepared to arbitrate the question whether their
wives and children should be carried off into a captivity
worse than death. They met the bow and arrow with
the rifle, and they did what was right.

"As there are some peoples with whom arbitration is
impossible, so there are some questions that cannot be
arbitrated. When individual workmen go to work
in the subway, and a mob of Italians proceed to stone
them, there is no question raised that can be arbitrated.
The question whether in America an individual man may
work for an employer without asking the permission
of a trade union is not a question to be submitted to
arbitration. (Applause.) There are some questions that
have been settled by the centuries that are passed. The
right of the free man to free labor is one of those ques-
tions, and when in free America that right is resisted by
force it must be defended and maintained by force.
(Applause.)

"I do not propose to argue the question of the Mon-
roe Doctrine. Whether it is wise or unwise for us to
have assumed a certain guardianship over the South
American Republics, whether, having assumed that
quasi guardianship, we now ought to give it up or not,
are not questions for discussion at this conference. But
the question whether that Monroe Doctrine ought to be
submitted to international arbitration is a question for
us to consider, because our topic here is international
arbitration, and the proper subjects for it, and its limi-
tations. Now for my part I frankly think that the ques-
tion whether it is our duty to maintain a position of
guardianship over the South American Republics is a
question for us to determine, not to be determined for
us by European Powers. And I think our Government
was quite right in saying, 'We will not allow the Court
at The Hague, from which by the very terms of its con-
stitution the South American Republics are excluded,
to determine for us what are our duties toward these, our
weaker brethren.' (Applause.) The ideal of arbitration
as the universal solvent of all difficulties—individual,
class, national—is to be kept constantly before us, but
the foundations for the realization of that ideal must be
laid before in its fulness the ideal can be reached."

It is a hopeful sign of the growth of sane public
opinion that this should be spoken to such an audience as
there was at Lake Mohonk, by the distinguished clergy-
man who so long filled the pulpit left vacant by the death
of Henry Ward Beecher and who is now the editor of
an influential representative of religious opinion, the
Outlook. Speaking later on of the progress which has
been made in the direction of the establishment of con-
science and reason as the governing forces among men,
Dr. Abbott, said:

"The progress that has been made in this direction is
manifested in many ways, but in nothing more, I think,
than in the change that has taken place in the Army it-
self. I think there are very few of us who realize what
a constructive power the Army is. We have looked
upon it as simply a force for destruction, and therefore
we have wished a smaller army, a less army, or the
abolition of the Army altogether. But we have come into
an era in which the Army is itself a great constructive
power, laying broad and deep and wide the foundations
of a Christian knowledge in new communities. These
papers which I hold in my hand are themselves an ab-
stract which has been made for me out of a number of
volumes of reports from the War Department. They in-
clude what the Government has done in Cuba, in the
Philippines and in Porto Rico through the Army for
constructive civilization. I am only going to read a few
extracts as they relate to Porto Rico, because in Porto
Rico the Army has done nothing else, there has been no
fighting; there the Army has been purely a constructive
agency."

Dr. Abbott then read extracts showing that in Porto

Rico the Army has been a charity organization, distributing food after the hurricane; that it has been a board of education, making the schools free and competent; that it has been an election board, providing for fair and square elections; that it has been a police board, forming a civil guard and patrolling the roads; and that it has been a board of health, so that whereas epidemics of smallpox used to be frequent, now that disease has been stamped out.

Continuing he said: "I will not go on. It seems to me that in nothing has the change of public sentiment throughout the world, the change of public sentiment in America, been manifest, more signally marked, than in this conversion of the great armed force, supposedly organized simply for the purpose of destroying life and destroying property, into a great organization for the protection of property and for the preservation of life."

The change noted, as we should like to suggest to this eloquent speaker, is not so much in the Army as in the attitude of such men as Dr. Abbott toward the Army and the growth among them of a better understanding of Army men and Army methods. The Army of the United States has always been devoted far more to constructive than to destructive work and it has always been the advocate of peace. Every war we have had in this country has been the work of civilians and it has come in spite of the efforts to prevent it on the part of the professional soldiers who, when it was inevitable, have devoted their best efforts to making it as uncomfortable as possible for the enemy and correspondingly glorious in its results to the country they serve even to the death.

As to the constructive work of the Army, it is sufficient to say that the existence of the United States as a continental power would have been impossible without it. The Army not only established the outposts of civilization, which gave security to the early settlements, and cleared the way for the advancing tide of civilization, but it has staked out the paths civilization was to follow, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Army officers have conducted the surveys for and located and constructed our highways, railways and canals; they have established our frontiers, opened our water ways and guarded them against encroachment; they have built our lighthouses and established our harbor lines, building seawalls and breakwaters to protect them. Nearly all the great routes of internal communication in the interests of commerce and rapid transit, now in existence in this country, were first explored, located and projected by officers of our Army. We could name railroads by the score in whose construction, and management after construction, Army officers have taken a leading part, including such important enterprises as the Hudson River road and the railroads consolidated to form the New York Central, the West Shore, the Erie road, the Baltimore & Ohio, the railroads of Georgia, the Pennsylvania road, the railroads uniting Boston with Albany and with Providence, the Camden & Amboy road, the Philadelphia & Trenton, the Portsmouth & Roanoke, the Chesapeake & Ohio. The Panama railroad, the Mexico & Pacific railroad and the railroads in Cuba were among those in the construction of which Army officers were the pioneers. The first T rail laid in the United States was on a road under the superintendence of an Army officer. One of the greatest of railroad engineers the world has thus far seen was an officer of our Army, Geo. W. Whistler, the father of the artist Whistler, and the engineer of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, the pioneer construction in the great Empire of Russia.

Look at the public works and public buildings all over the country which are the work of Army men and stand as monuments to their honest administration as well as to their able management; the State, War and Navy Department building, for example, and the National Library building. The Croton aqueduct, including the reservoir in Central Park, was largely the work of George S. Greene, the father of the present police commissioner of New York, himself a graduate of the Military Academy and an ex-officer of the Army. Though we include officers resigned from the Service in this enumeration, much of the work spoken of has been done by officers actually in the Service at the time, as part of the regular duty imposed upon them by Congress, as in the case of officers of our Army Engineer Corps.

Everyone knows how the name of Alex. D. Bache, a graduate of the Military Academy, has been associated with the coast survey, and but for the fear of seeming invidious we might go on to name many officers who have rendered distinguished service in almost all of the various departments of human activity. Still there seems to be no curing the pet delusion of the civilian that the Army officer lives only to slaughter. This is illustrated by the story we recently heard of a little boy who was seen with his trousers legs lifted, apparently in the act of crossing a stream. Asked what he was doing he replied: "I am a soldier. I am wading through gore." As a matter of fact in the five years since the outbreak of our war with Spain in 1898, the railroads of the United States have killed and wounded twenty times as many persons as have been killed and wounded on both sides in the War with Spain, and the subsequent conflicts in the Philippines up to date. This is not a matter of loose statement as can be seen by anyone who will refer to page 97 of the "Statistics of Railways in the United States," published by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This shows that in the fourteen years ending June 30, 1901,

there were killed on the railroads of the United States 94,732 people and wounded 523,366; a grand total of 617,098 casualties. There has been a steady increase in the number of casualties with the growth of railroad traffic from 31,170 in 1888 to 61,894 in 1901 and partial statistics for the current year shows that this increase continues. The railroad casualties since the 1st of January, 1898, have been, in round figures, 300,000.

In spite of the critics of the Army, including General Miles, war by the soldiers of the United States has always been conducted as humanely as it was possible to conduct war and accomplish the desired result. The purpose of the educated soldier is to save life by giving those who set out to disturb the public peace and kill citizens of the United States such heroic doses of their own medicine, promptly and vigorously administered, that a speedy cure may be obtained on the principle of "similia similibus curantur." Soldiers in the discharge of their duty are no more actuated by a spirit of hatred, or a desire to gratify blood-thirsty propensities, than is the judge when he puts on his black cap to sentence the murderer to death, or the jury and the witnesses who join in the trial which brings the murderer to the scaffold; no more moved by unworthy motives than is the surgeon when he deprives a man of a limb that he may save the rest of his body.

With this amendment we most heartily accept what Dr. Abbott has said as an expression of an enlightened judgment on the part of a teacher of righteousness, with whose aspirations for a life in which the spiritual shall dominate the animal we have the most profound sympathy. Let the clergy regard the Army and the Navy as organizations not in any sense antagonistic to their purposes, but as a body of co-workers with them in the effort to establish a community governed by "the wisdom that is from above," which "is first pure, then peaceable," sowing "the fruit of righteousness in peace of them that make peace." The military services represent obedience to law and order, respect for authority and that altruistic devotion to the idea of the country as sovereign which is the best preparation a man can have in this world for loyalty to the Heavenly Sovereign who has set the foundations of his throne in judgment and justice. Order is Heaven's first law, and it is the province of the military services to maintain order, leaving speculation, philosophy and religion to work out their purposes, even to the destruction of military establishments, but only in subordination to law and the necessity for securing the public peace. Following Dr. Abbott Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S. Navy, spoke on behalf of the Navy as a peace institution, saying:

"As the senior naval officer in this Conference, I have been asked to say a few words on the subject under consideration. For my part, I am not surprised at the rapid advance which arbitration has made during the last few years. Christianity has been preached for nineteen centuries, and it would be strange indeed if such results did not follow; for to me, a layman, it seems axiomatic that just in proportion as individuals and nations are guided by the principles of the Golden Rule war will disappear. But, sir, I would not stand here to-night if I did not know that many in this audience honestly believe that officers of the United States Navy not only are opposed to arbitration, but that they desire war upon the least provocation, in order that they may be promoted thereby. Indeed, an Englishman on this very spot last night asserted it in so many words in regard to his own countrymen; and a few months ago I was told, by one who ought to know, that it was the prevailing opinion among intelligent people of the United States that we (the officers of the Navy) wanted the war with Spain. Why such an opinion should prevail I cannot imagine. I believe that there are no people in the United States to-day—and I do not except the Society of Friends or the educated clergy—who would so gladly welcome arbitration in settling disputes between nations as the officers of the United States Navy.

"And now tell me, what is there in the history of the Navy from its very beginning until now to give you such a contemptible opinion of us? (Laughter.) Was Commodore Preble governed by unworthy motives when he taught the pirates of the Mediterranean to respect our flag, and rescued Christian captives from Moorish dungeons? Did Commodore Perry want war when, through courtesy and kindness and diplomacy, he introduced Japan to the civilized Western world (Applause), and made Japan a friend of ours forever? (Applause.) Did Admiral Farragut, when with sad, breaking heart he left kindred and friends to fight for the preservation of the Union? Mr. Chairman, since we have been here we have heard a great deal said, and justly said, of the honest, straightforward, and brilliant diplomacy of the State Department in regard to affairs in China; but, sir, I have heard not one word said in commendation of Admiral Kempf, who commanded our ships in Chinese waters, and, without instructions from his Government, but on his own responsibility, resisted the appeals of all the other admirals of the foreign services, and declared that he would not fire on the Taku forts and thus make war upon a nation with whom we were at peace! (Applause.) I tell you, sir, that the naval officers do not want war, but they do desire peace. But, as honestly as they desire peace, they know, at least they believe, that to maintain peace, a strong Navy is necessary." (Applause.)

Company M, Corps of Engineers, on duty at Washington, D.C., will be placed en route to San Francisco, Cal., about Sept. 15, for transportation to Manila.

NAVAL AND MARINE PROMOTIONS.

Many matters of the greatest interest to the naval Service will be settled this week at a conference between the President and the Secretary of the Navy. The successor to Paym. Gen. Albert S. Kenny will be chosen; the General Staff proposition will be discussed with reference to the action of the Administration at the coming session of the Congress; the question of a successor to Major Gen. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, will be taken up; the staff appointments to the Marine Corps will be decided upon; and the question of the successor to Admiral George W. Melville will receive consideration.

It may be stated upon the highest authority that Secretary of the Navy Moody is, and always has been, opposed to the policy of promoting officers with Civil War records with a view to their immediate retirement. The Secretary will strenuously oppose such a policy being inaugurated in the Marine Corps, and, in view of this fact, it is hardly probable that the President will make such promotions. Secretary Moody is also opposed to the appointment of a staff officer of the Marine Corps to the position of Commandant and will recommend Col. George F. Elliott to succeed General Heywood. The Secretary believes that the line officers who have served in the field and on board ships of the Navy should receive the highest position in their Corps. Colonel Elliott has an excellent record and will, in the opinion of the Secretary, make an excellent Commandant of the Corps. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant Oct. 12, 1870, at the Marine Barracks, in Washington; served at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., in 1871; was on the steamer Frolic in 1872; the Monongahela, of the South Atlantic Station, 1873-1875, and at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, 1876-1879. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant March 30, 1878; was on the Alliance, North Atlantic Station, 1879-1882; at the Marine Barracks, Boston, 1882-1884; Marine Barracks, Norfolk, 1885; in the Panama expedition, April and May, 1885; on the Vandalia, North Atlantic Station, 1885-1888, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn Navy Yard, 1889-1892. He was commissioned captain June 15, 1892, and served on the Baltimore, Asiatic Station, 1892. Nov. 1, 1898, he was sent to the Washington Barracks, and commissioned major March 3, 1899. He completed his last cruise in October, 1899, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel Sept. 11, 1899, becoming commandant of the Marine Barracks at Norfolk Oct. 1, 1900.

The question of the successor to Admiral Kenny as Paymaster General of the Navy will be definitely decided at the conference of June 13. From the present indications it seems certain that either Pay Director Henry T. B. Harris or Pay Inspector John A. Mudd will be appointed. Pay Inspector Mudd called at the Navy Department recently and formally announced his candidacy for the billet to the Secretary. There is some rumor that Pay Director Harris will be appointed to serve until the date of his retirement, April 5, 1905, with the understanding that Pay Inspector Mudd will succeed him. However, this matter has not yet been definitely decided.

Early next week the Secretary of War will announce the names of the two general officers already selected by the President for duty on the General Staff of the Army as assistants to Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff. These officers were selected for this duty a week ago, but for some inexplicable reason their names have not been given to the public. According to semi-official sources, which have seldom failed us in the past, Adjutant Gen. Henry C. Corbin, and Brig. Gen. William H. Carter have been chosen for General Staff duty, and Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss will become president of the War College Board. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee has been selected by the President to succeed General Young when that officer retires as Lieutenant General of the Army. One thing is certain, and that is that General Carter will not go to the Philippines on July 1, as had been his intention. General Carter applied for duty in the Philippines with troops several months ago, and was then ordered to the Philippines, to leave this country July 1. The Secretary of War has recently changed these orders directing General Carter to remain on duty in Washington for the present. It is General Carter's present intention to go to the Philippines in the late fall.

Officers of the Navy realize that there will be strong opposition in Congress to the plan for the organization of a Navy General Staff. Among the prominent Congressmen who are said to be irrevocably opposed to the scheme are Senator Eugene Hale, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Representatives Foss and Dayton, two of the most prominent members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. From the present indications, it would seem hardly probable that the plan will receive the sanction of Congress at its next session. Indeed, many officials of the Navy Department do not consider it advisable to precipitate a fight at this time in Congress on a question which they do not consider of vital importance to the future of the Service.

The transport Sumner will sail from Manila for New York the latter part of July, after undergoing some repairs. She was to have sailed in June, but needed repairs will detain her. The 5th U.S. Infantry will sail on her.

PROPOSED NAVY GENERAL STAFF.

In our issue of June 6 we stated some of the principles of the proposed General Staff organization for the Navy, and explained somewhat in detail the need for such an organization in the Naval Service. This week we are able to give the entire scheme as tentatively proposed. The accompanying chart will make clear to officers of the Navy just what has been suggested, and will tend to clear up, in a most satisfactory manner, the doubt which has existed in the minds of many officers relative to the General Staff proposition.

As will be seen by the chart the Secretary of the Navy remains at the head of the entire naval organization, and under him is the Assistant Secretary. The plain lines show over what each official will have supervision, and the broken lines what he will control during the absence of his immediate superior. Thus when the Secretary of the Navy is at the Navy Department he will be supreme, and during his absence the Assistant Secretary will perform the duties of the Secretary in addition to settling those questions which arise in connection with the materiel of the Navy. It is the purpose of the General Staff scheme for the organization of the Navy Department to give the Assistant Secretary direct supervision over the grand division of the Navy Department known as the "Materiel." Under this heading will come all of the Bureaus of the Department, with the exception of the Bureau of Navigation, organized just as at the present

time. As we have stated, during the absence of the Secretary of the Navy the Assistant Secretary will have control over the grand division of the Department known as the General Staff, and will be supreme.

The chart shows that the Chief of the General Staff, who will be the senior ranking line officer on duty at the Navy Department, and who will be responsible to the civilian heads of the Navy Department, will have supervision over the entire General Staff, or over all matters relating to what is distinctly the military end of the Navy. Under the Chief of Staff, as will be seen by the chart, is an officer ranking as rear admiral who has charge of Section I of the General Staff, or the Division of the Fleet. During the absence of the Chief of the General Staff this officer would have supervision over the organization and would be directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy. He would have such aides and clerical force as necessary; would have charge of the organization of fleets and squadrons (except training ships); would arrange the details for the combined operations between the Army and the Navy; would control the mobilization and maneuvers of squadrons, and such other duties as are shown by the chart.

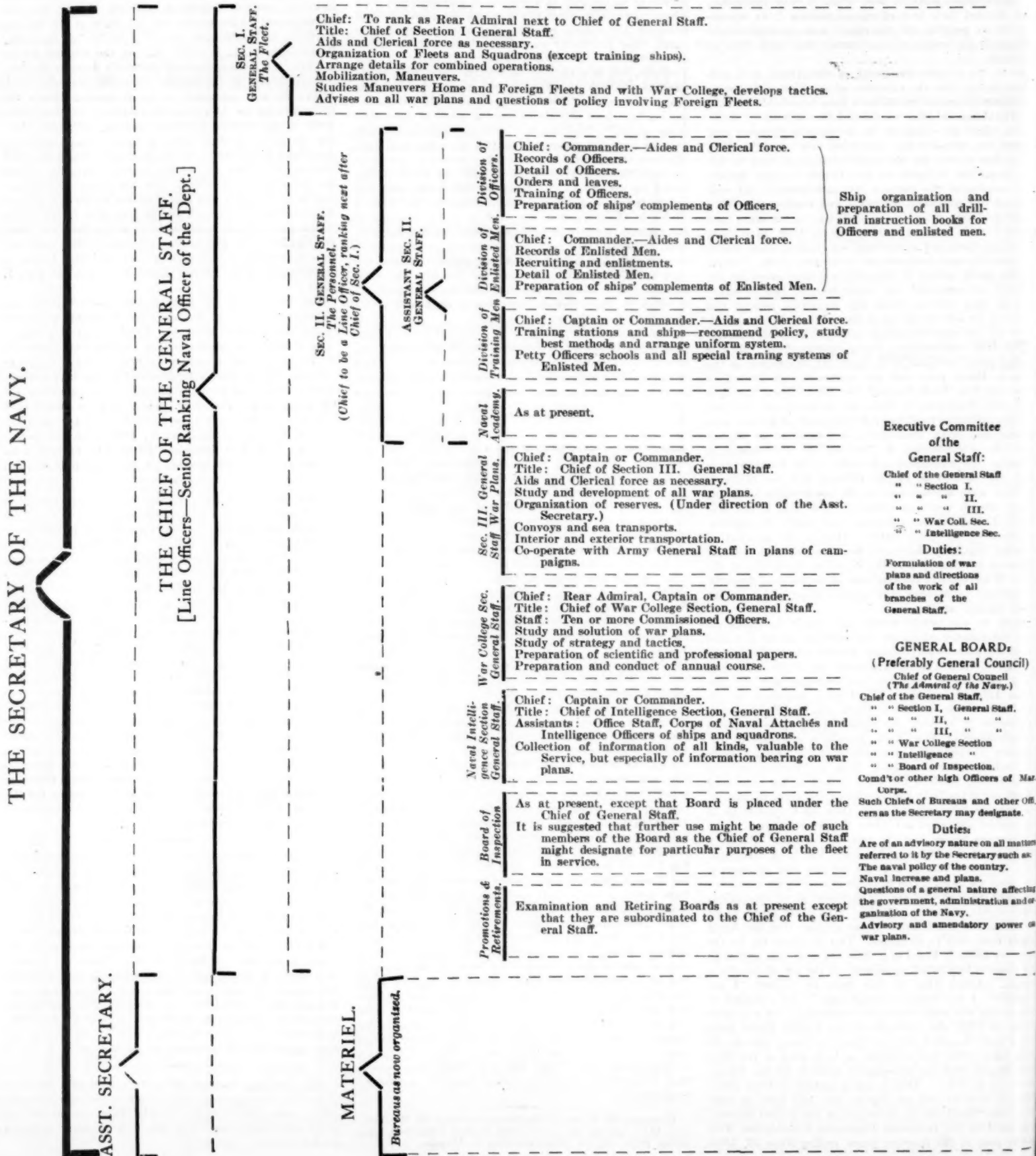
Section II of the General Staff would be the Division of the Personnel, and would be commanded by a line officer ranking next after the Chief of Section I. Under Section II would come the Division of Officers; the Division of Enlisted Men; the Division of Training Men; the Naval Academy; Section III known as War Plans; the War College Section; the Naval Intelligence

Section; the Board of Inspection; and Promotions and Retirements. The various duties and the rank of the chief of each of these divisions will be seen from the chart.

There will be an Executive Committee of the General Staff to consist of the Chief of the General Staff; the Chiefs of Sections I, II and III; the Chief of the War College Section, and the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence. The duties of the Executive Committee will be the formulation of war plans and the direction of the work of all branches of the General Staff. This Executive Committee will discuss the recommendations of the chiefs of the various sections and either adopt or discard them as it may see fit.

The General Board of the Navy, or preferably the General Council, will remain in existence and will consist of the Admiral of the Navy; the Chief of the General Staff; the Chiefs of Section I, II and III; of the War College and Intelligence sections, of the Board of Inspection; the Commandant or other high officer of the Marine Corps, and such Chiefs of Bureaus and other officers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy. The duties of the General Board or General Council will be of an advisory nature on all matters referred to it by the Secretary of the Navy; it will discuss and make recommendations on the naval policy of the country; on naval increase and plans; on questions of a general nature affecting the Government, administration and organization of the Navy, and will act as an advisory or amendatory power on war plans.

Proposed Organization of Personnel of the Navy and Formation of a General Staff.



GRADUATION WEEK AT WEST POINT.

Innovations introduced at West Point this year somewhat lessened the interest of the cadets in the exercises of graduation, Thursday, June 11. It has been the custom to deliver the diplomas to the cadets in the order of their rank and to permit their fellows to indicate their favorites by applause, which was particularly vociferous when the end man was called up to receive the honors of "the goat" which are considered hardly second to those of the leader of the class. This year only the first fifteen names were called in the order of rank and no applause from the cadet corps was permitted. The enthusiasm of other spectators could not, of course, be restrained though it was much constrained because it was not led and inspired as usual by the plaudits of the cadets.

Hon. David B. Henderson, speaker of the last House of Representatives and chairman of the Board of Visitors, made the address to the graduating class. He complimented the corps in enthusiastic terms, dwelling especially upon the evidence the Board found that basing was no longer in vogue at the Academy. He told the young officers they were "now commissioned to die for their country. You young men are the surgeons of the republic," he continued, "and, like the surgeon, your duties are rather to heal than to destroy." Mr. Henderson said that at one time he, as well as the rest of the country was prejudiced against West Point. That was on account of a few strong men who lorded it over the weak. "Now, however," he added, "thanks to the efforts of the present brave superintendent and the good instincts of the men themselves, that amusement is forever abandoned. The eleven days I have spent here have shown me the true inside workings of West Point, and convinced me that the Military Academy is the grandest institution in the world, and that the cadets are made of the right stuff." Mr. Henderson said that the abolition of basing would be dwelt upon in the report of the Visitors and knowledge of it would give the Military Academy a new claim upon the approval and esteem of the people of the United States.

Following Mr. Henderson came an excellent speech by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, in which he said in part:

"Young gentlemen, I welcome you to the ranks of commissioned officers of the United States Army, and I congratulate you upon the splendid record you have made. I have been here before on many similar occasions, but never had the pleasure of welcoming so large a class. Yours is a noble and honorable profession. I hope you will be able to fill all the requirements of your country—honor, devotion and patriotism. There is no sweeter death than that coupled with the consciousness that you died in battling for your country's honor. Be true to yourself and you will be true to your country and to those nearest and dearest to you."

The remarks of Secretary Root were admirable in every way, excellent in conception and eloquent in expression. He said in part: "Custom and inclination lead me to say a few words which seem to me to be appropriate, now that you are entering upon your course as officers of the United States Army. I need say nothing more than to urge my earnest request that you adhere to the sentiments just expressed by this distinguished soldier, General Miles, who carries with him the lesson of courage and resolution. The peace, prosperity and honor of our country will one day lie in your hands, young men. Before you leave the Army, according to all precedents in our history, you will be engaged in another war. It is bound to come, and will come. Prepare your country for that war. When war comes the question of the efficiency of the Army will be thrust upon you. The regular institution will form but a small part of the mighty Army which will be called into being—there will be no militia, no Volunteers, no Regular Army then—there will only be 'the Army.' This unparalleled institution of military learning, the greatest school of its kind in the world, will do its part toward making the Army efficient. When war comes thousands of citizens will bring into the Army many useful ideas. These, combined with the teachings of the Military Academy, will make an all powerful fighting force."

Mr. Henderson and the other speakers were introduced by Colonel Mills, superintendent, after the proceedings had been opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Herbert Shipman. The benediction was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. William F. Nichols, Bishop of San Francisco, whose son was a member of the graduating class. Excellent music by the Military Academy band varied the proceedings.

Two of the honor men, Telford and Brown, L. G., have decided not to go into the Engineer Corps and have asked for an assignment to the Cavalry.

There are a number of Army and Navy families represented in the graduating class, MacArthur, Grant, Adams, Turtle, Kilbourne, Lynn, Upham and Smith, C. F., are sons of Army officers; Selfridge is the son of Comdr. James R. Selfridge, of the Navy, and Schley is a relative of Admiral Schley.

The weather bureau favored the Academy with an excellent day. The temperature was moderate and the glare of the sun was moderated by a haze, which gave promise of the light rain that came in the afternoon. Among those present at the graduating exercises were General and Mrs. MacArthur, General and Mrs. Grant, General and Mrs. Chaffee, General Schofield, General Bates, Mrs. Turtle, the widow of Thomas Turtle, late of the Engineer Corps, and her daughter and numerous other representatives of the Army and of the families of the graduating cadets. Later the audience hastened over to the cadet barracks when the names of the new officers of the cadet battalion were announced. Cadet Roberts gained the coveted captaincy, and Cadet Tomlinson is adjutant of the corps. In the afternoon the corporals, one of whom is a son of General Chaffee, received their customary baptism in honor of their promotion, and the class of '06 shed their plebe skins and became yearlings. Nearly all the graduates were on the way to New York before 2 o'clock to see "The Sultan of Sulu." The members of the furlough class also attended the performance in uniform. Lieutenant General Miles and Mrs. Miles, General and Mrs. MacArthur occupied private boxes. The U. S. Grant post of the G. A. R. gave a reception to General Grant and Mrs. Grant in Brooklyn and presented a sword of honor to their son, Lieut. U. S. Grant.

The graduating parade on Wednesday evening was unusually impressive. The members of the class who marched forward with the adjutant at the close of the formation, outnumbered those of any previous year. To them Colonel Treat, spoke a few words of farewell as they stood uncovered before him. Forming in line behind the commandant they again stood uncovered as the battalion

passed by. Colonel Treat then turned and shook each man by the hand before leaving the field.

Thayer Hall was crowded in the evening for the graduating hop. The many guests were received by Mrs. Mills. The presence of a large number of officers in the new full dress uniforms added much to the brilliancy of the scene.

The various exercises were carried out according to the schedule, the first change in the program having been made in the substitution of the ride in the hall for the battalion drill announced for Monday afternoon.

The examination before the Board was concluded on Saturday morning. In the afternoon the movable grand stands which do duty at ball games were put into requisition for the accommodation of the throng of spectators who thoroughly enjoyed the polo game between the teams of Squadron A and West Point. This is the first time that a team composed entirely of cadets has encountered the Squadron's players. The individual playing on both sides was considered exceptionally fine, but the team work was not up to expectations according to the experts present. The score was 15-3-4 in favor of the Squadron. The game was played on the flat—no handicap. The line-up of the teams and the summaries follow: Squadron A: 1—Herbert Barry; 2—R. G. Douglass; 3—J. J. Hunt; Back—J. H. Hunt. West Point: 1—Tyler; 2—C. F. Smith; 3—Franklin, (Ahrens and Col. Treat); Back—Montgomery.

Goals earned—Squadron A, 16; West Point, 6. Lost by penalties—Squadron A, 1-4 for a safety by J. H. Hunt. Net score—Squadron A, 15-3-4; West Point, 6. Referee—Robert C. Lawrence, Squadron A. Timekeeper—Capt. R. T. Davis, West Point.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained the members of the Board of Visitors and the ladies accompanying them and a number of the officers and ladies of the post at tea at her country seat at Garrison on Saturday afternoon. Hon. D. B. Henderson, Hon. George W. Baxter, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Tivis, Miss Hall, Col. Ashbury Coward, Mrs. Coward, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Darlington, Col. William A. Pert, Jr., Capt. and the Misses Wheeler, Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp, Miss Schmidlapp, Hon. J. A. T. Hull, Hon. George W. Steele, Mrs. Steele, Hon. D. A. De Armond, Capt. Blakely, Pope, Guignard, Profs. Edgerton and Echols, Rev. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman were among those present.

A large cadet hop was held in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening. Very impressive were the morning services held at the usual hour, 10:45, on Sunday morning in Thayer Hall. The congregation, which comfortably filled the hall, would have greatly overtaxed the capacity of the cadet chapel. The services were conducted by the chaplain of the Academy, Rev. Herbert Shipman. Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D.D., rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York city, a member of the Board of Visitors, preached the sermon. During the farewell address to the graduates, with which the sermon was concluded, the members of the Class of 1903 stood listening with reverent attention to the words of counsel which were addressed to them.

As Monday afternoon was rainy the ride in the hall was given at 4:15. As the change in the program was not generally known the number of spectators was not as large as usual. About 50 members of the class participated in the ride, thirty of whom, known as the rough riding squad, filled the hearts of the spectators in the galleries with pride, delight or fright, according to age, sex and relationship. No one was hurt and Captain Sands was justly proud of his pupils. Among the expert rough riders the following were noticeable: Cadets Van Natta, Franklin, Neil, Farnum, Boyd, Hawkins, Shannon, Phillips, Hinkle, Laurson, Brown, Wuest and Howze.

The athletic out-of-door sports occupied Tuesday morning. General Miles arrived at about 1 p. m., accompanied by his aide, Col. Reber, and joined Mrs. Miles at the hotel. In the afternoon occurred the battalion drill.

General and Mrs. Grant are guests of Col. and Mrs. Treat. Miss Anna Davis, daughter of General George B. Davis, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Smith; Miss Root, daughter of the Secretary of War, is visiting Mrs. Edgerton; General and Mrs. MacArthur attended the graduating exercises. The Secretary of War was the guest of Colonel Mills during his stay at the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius De W. Wilcox sailed on the Patricia on last Saturday afternoon. They will spend the summer abroad.

Capt. Coe will succeed Capt. Rivers as Adjutant of the Academy. Lieut. G. B. Comly is among the detail of new officers.

The ceremonies attending the presentation of the portrait of Major General Joseph Hooker, U.S.A., painted by Ludwig E. Faber, took place at Cullum Hall on Thursday, May 29. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, presided and made the opening address. The presentation of the portrait was made by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, and it was received by Col. Mills, superintendent. The proceedings were interspersed with music by the U.S. Military Band, and "Calm Rest the Brain" was sung by Alexander Hamilton Post quartet—Comrades Lieut. H. A. Wilkins, Col. J. C. Long, Major W. H. H. Hulton, Col. Theron E. Parsons and Lyman S. Stone.

Following is the order of General Merit of the graduating first class at the United States Military Academy, June, 1903. Numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, are eligible for the Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry; numbers 11 to 21, inclusive, for the Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry; and the remainder of the class for Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 MacArthur | 48 Farnum |
| 2 Leeds | 49 Grey, B. E. |
| 3 Fluke | 50 Hunt |
| 4 Tyler, M. C. | 51 Rodney |
| 5 Telford | 52 Milton |
| 6 Grant | 53 Johnson, H. S. |
| 7 Schley | 54 Hinkle |
| 8 Brown, L. G. | 55 McClellan |
| 9 Rose, W. H. | 56 Hodges, C. B. |
| 10 Williams, F. | 57 Wuest, J. W. S. |
| 11 Collins | 58 Garber |
| 12 Moore, R. C. | 59 Samuelson |
| 13 Baker | 60 Hoffman |
| 14 Adams | 61 Boyd |
| 15 Smith, F. H. | 62 Gallagher |
| 16 Nichols | 63 Winfree |
| 17 Howze | 64 Graham |
| 18 Aleshire | 65 Butler |
| 19 Laurson, E. P. | 66 Bull |
| 20 Shnyder | 67 Carrithers |
| 21 Lynch | 68 Rozelle |
| 22 Murphy | 69 Ahrends |
| 23 Cocheu | 70 Severson |
| 24 Patterson | 71 Grier |
| 25 Turtle | 72 Taylor |
| 26 Kilbourne | 73 Moore, C. B. |
| 27 Jones, C. | 74 Lynn |
| 28 Hawkins | 75 Bendel |
| 29 Brinton | 76 Boyers |
| 30 Van Natta | 77 Phillips |
| 31 Selfridge | 78 Ristine |
| 32 Colley | 79 Gilmor, A. |
| 33 Bunker | 80 Guild |
| 34 Mars | 81 Howard, S. A. |
| 35 Morrison, G. L. | 82 Franklin |
| 36 Tyler, O. N. | 83 Russell, W. C. |
| 37 Shannon | 84 Boughton, R. W. |
| 38 Pope | 85 Upham, J. S. |
| 39 Gray, Q. | 86 Gregory, K. S. |
| 40 Powers | 87 Madison |
| 41 Parker, S. M. | 88 Farmer |
| 42 Lyon | 89 Bowman |
| 43 Montgomery | 90 Preston |
| 44 Jones, J. S. | 91 Gaston |
| 45 Dice | 92 Brown, E. A. |
| 46 Colvin | 93 Smith, C. F. |
| 47 Zell | 94 Ponte |

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department is informed of the return of the Villalobos from the upper Yang-Tze to Hankow, and it is supposed that she will continue on the river until such time as the political difficulties have been settled and the safety of Americans is assured. The Villalobos went up the Yang-Tze as far as Chang-sha.

The U.S.S. Yorktown having arrived at the Mare Island navy yard has been placed out of commission and her officers detached and ordered home. The crew of the Yorktown have been mostly discharged, as this vessel brought many time-expired men from the Asiatic station. The Yorktown will be taken in hand as soon as the regular surveys are completed for a thorough overhaul and repair. It is understood that she will have new boilers and a new battery of modern guns, probably six-inch rapid-fire.

The tug Fortune has at last completed her long voyage from New York to Mare Island, her arrival at the last named place having been announced to the Navy Department last week. The Fortune will be refitted at the Mare Island yard and then will go to Alaska for use as a sort of guarda costa under control of the Navy Department but at the behest of the Civil Governor of the Territory.

The Atlanta has been placed out of commission at the Boston Navy Yard for a general overhauling which that vessel requires as a result of the long cruise from which she has but just returned.

The torpedo flotilla which has been at Norfolk for so long has taken its departure for the Coast Squadron now being gathered under command of Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N. The Department will take especial care that these vessels are kept in active service the coming summer and will watch with interest the outcome of this experimental cruise.

In a 16-foot dory Howard Blackburn left Gloucester, Mass., on June 7 on a voyage across the Atlantic. His first objective point is Havre, France, thence to Marseilles, thence down the Mediterranean through the straits of Gibraltar, across the Atlantic again and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. The America, which is the name of the dory, is decked over and is 16 feet over all, 13 feet bottom and five feet beam. She is fitted with a small mainsail and jib and carries provisions. This is Captain Blackburn's third voyage across the ocean. The first was to Gloucester, Eng., in the 30-foot boat Great Western. He left Gloucester, Mass., June 18, 1899, and arrived at his destination in 62 days. The second was to Lisbon in a 25-foot boat in 1901 which made the passage in 39 days.

The following are the figures of relative strength in ships actually completed on April 1 last:

	Brit.	France.	Rus.	Ger.	Japan.
	aln.		sla.	many.	
Modern battleships...	46	29	23	19	6
Modern armored					
cruisers	10	8	2	3	6
Protected cruisers....	126	38	15	26	17
Destroyers	110	27	40	35	15

According to advices from Cherbourg, France, the system of superposed turrets on French warships has been condemned by the naval commission which has been experimenting with the battleship Henri IV. The final trials on June 8 were to test the possibility of men occupying the lower turret while firing was going on from the upper turret. Four sheep were tied up in the lower turret to represent gunners, and after ten shots had been fired three of the sheep were found to be dead. The fourth had broken away and had found refuge in the captain's cabin.

The U.S.S. Buffalo, Captain Ross, arrived at the navy yard, New York, June 8, from Ville de France, Gibraltar and Algiers. She brought home some 300 time expired men from other vessels, and a large collection of canary birds was brought by the men from Ville de France.

The U.S. naval yacht Sylph has gone to Oyster Bay for the summer for the purpose of being within easy call of the President and his family while they are out of Washington. The Sylph has been put in first class condition for the purpose. President Roosevelt has a strong liking for this little craft.

The U.S. naval transport Solace will sail for the East on June 20 and will take out to Manila quite a heavy contingent of officers and men for the squadron of Admiral Evans. On her return it is probable that even a larger number of invalided and time expired men and officers will take passage in the ship and that the Solace will arrive in New York about the last of August.

Work on the new steel search light tower at the navy yard, New York, has commenced, and it will cost about \$65,000.

The U.S.S. Concord, which has been undergoing repairs at Mare Island, Cal., has been ordered placed in commission as soon as possible.

No progress at last accounts had been made in the investigation as to who stole the electrical outfit of the Presidential yacht Mayflower from the navy yard, New York, last week. The matter has stirred up the yard authorities, as it is the most daring piece of robbery that has been perpetrated in some time. Minor thefts are common, but for a whole cart load of stuff to be removed surreptitiously is unusual.

The Secretary of the Navy this week awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company, and the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company, contracts for the construction of the three 16,000-ton battleships Minnesota, Kansas and Vermont. The Newport News Company, bid \$4,110,000; the New York Shipbuilding Company, \$4,164,000 and the Fore River Company, \$4,179,000. The ships are to be completed in forty-two months.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has received a report on the damage done the 12-inch turret of the monitor Nevada during her recent firing tests off the Virginia Capes. According to the report the damage is not of a serious nature, and is of somewhat the same kind as that done to the turrets on the Maine, only of a less degree. Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, this week gave out the following statement regarding the Nevada: "The second trial of the 12-inch turret of the Nevada conducted by the Board of Inspection resulted in some damage to the rollers on which the turret revolves after firing two 12-inch guns simultaneously with full charges. Simultaneous firing of two guns by electricity is an unusual test. The turret operated satisfactorily after firing a number of single shots under various conditions of elevation. The board recommended fitting an additional number of rollers of different material and adding some additional bolting, and the recommendation has been approved by the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The flanges of some of the

rollers were broken as a result of the unusual tests, and it probably will be necessary to remove the turret in order to make repairs. This work will be done at the Norfolk yard, whither the Nevada has been ordered."

Suit was filed June 11 in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., against the United States Ship-building Company for an injunction against the continuance of the business by the directors and for the appointment of a receiver on the grounds of insolvency, fraud in the organization of the corporation and mismanagement of its affairs. The complainants are Roland R. Conklin, Max Nathan, Jacob W. Mack and James D. Maguire, of New York city, first mortgage bondholders, and the owners of the preferred and common stock, who are represented by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, as attorneys, and R. V. Lindabury, of Newark, and Henry Wollman and Samuel Untermyer, of New York city, as counsel. United States Judge Kirkpatrick granted a restraining order against the corporation, its directors and officers which prevents them from disposing of any of the assets of the company and from preferring any creditors. He also granted an order, returnable at Trenton, Monday, June 13, to show cause why a receiver for the company should not be appointed.

NATIONAL SHOOTING TROPHY.

The sub-committee of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, of which Lieut. Frank K. Hill, U.S.N., is the chairman, appointed by Assistant Secretary of War Sanger to select a design for the National Trophy, has decided upon a design submitted by the Gorham Company of New York, and has made its report to the Board. This trophy is to be competed for each year by teams representing the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Organized Militia. In addition medals will be given to the members of each of the six highest teams. The design selected by the sub-committee for the National Trophy represents an inverted shell with a shield on its lower part. The shell and the shield are supported by two eagles, representing the United Services, which are in turn supported by a globe, the eagles resting on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. On the upper part of the shell is the figure of Mars holding in leash four dogs of war. In the upper left hand corner is a bar supporting the coat of arms of the United States, from which are hung four other bars with the following inscription: "Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard."

In the upper right hand corner will be placed an inscription, probably this: "National trophy team marksmanship, presented by the act of Congress of United States of America, MDCCCIII." The material of the shield on which an inscription will be made yearly of the team winning for that year is of silver, the other parts being of bronze. The whole is about three and one-half feet high by two and a half feet wide.

The general allotment of prizes and trophies is as follows:

To the team making the highest aggregate total in the two days' contest, the national trophy, and cash \$500. The team making the second highest aggregate total, the Hilton trophy, and cash \$300. The team making the third highest aggregate total, the bronze Soldier of Marathon, and cash \$200. The team making the fourth highest aggregate, cash \$150; the fifth, \$100; the sixth, \$50. Also a medal for each member of the winning teams. Rules and regulations of the Army of America to govern in all respects not otherwise provided for.

There is to be a two days' contest at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards with Service rifle and ammunition. Entrance fee \$24 per team, except for teams of the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Callao, has sent to the Navy Department an account of the work performed by himself, Ensign F. W. Sterling, U.S.N., and the crew of the Callao in extinguishing an extensive fire which occurred in the town of Fa Ti, on Pearl River, two miles from Canton, China, on April 29. The report is addressed to the United States Consul General at Canton and was forwarded by that official. It is as follows: "Sir:—In accordance with your request for a written report regarding the matter, I have the honor to report that, when the fire broke out across the river from Canton, within two or three minutes all the boats of this vessel left for the scene of the fire. On our arrival we found that the fire was rapidly spreading and the Chinese firemen seemed at their wits end and some working without any judgment. The entire control of the work of preventing the spread of the fire was taken in charge by the crew of this vessel under the direction of the officers. The streams of water were directed by our men who went into the burning building for that purpose, houses were demolished and the hand grenades supplied from the Callao used with much effect. The scene of the fire was only left after all danger of further spread was over. The Callao's crew were the only Europeans that assisted in any way towards extinguishing this fire, which if not arrested in time would have been very serious." The Secretary of the Navy has sent the following letter to Lieutenant Anderson: "Sir:—The Department takes pleasure in forwarding to you copies of correspondence from the Acting Secretary of State and from the Consul General of the United States at Canton, China in reference to the excellent work done by yourself, officers and men of the Callao on the occasion of the destruction by fire of a portion of the town of Fa Ti, China. The Department desires that you express to the crew of the vessel under your command its appreciation of their efficient services rendered on the occasion of the fire. A copy of this letter will be filed with your record." The Secretary has also sent the following letter to Ensign Sterling: "Sir:—The Department takes pleasure in forwarding to you copies of correspondence from the Acting Secretary of State and from the Consul General of the United States at Canton, China, in reference to the excellent work done by you on the occasion of the destruction by fire of a portion of the town of Fa Ti, China. A copy of this letter will be filed with your record." The Consul General has notified the Department that the whole town would have been utterly destroyed but for the heroic work of Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Ensign F. W. Sterling and the gallant crew of the Callao. He adds: "They were also the means of saving many human lives. I regret to say that despite their efforts upwards of twenty people, old women and men, were burned alive and one hundred and fifty houses destroyed. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. Anderson, Ensign Sterling and their gallant sailors. It gives me great pleasure again to bring Lieut. Anderson's services to the attention of the Department."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

MAYFLOWER (temporary flagship of Admiral Barker), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At New York yard.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At navy yard, New York.
IOWA, Capt. H. B. Mansfield. At navy yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Sailed June 10 from Norfolk for New York.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Boston.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Boston.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at Calmanera May 28.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Arrived at Key West June 10.
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Arrived at San Juan June 8.
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Sailed June 9 from Calmanera for Santiago.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed June 8 from Annapolis for Patuxent River.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Sailed June 8 from Annapolis for Patuxent River.
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. Sailed June 8 from Annapolis for Patuxent River.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. C. C. Cornwell. Sailed June 9 from Lisbon for Southampton.
KEARSARGE, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Sailed June 2 from New York for Southampton, en route to Kiel.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Sailed June 9 from Lisbon for Southampton.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. Sailed June 9 from Lisbon for Southampton.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Walnwright. At Montevideo.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Montevideo.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Montevideo.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. At San Francisco.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey M. Thomas. Arrived at Mare Island, June 8.
BOSTON, Arrived at Mare Island June 7. Ordered out of commission.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. Has been ordered in commission at Mare Island.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Mare Island June 8.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. At Bremerton. Has been ordered out of commission.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief Philippine Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling has been ordered to command Northern Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Arrived at Taku June 10.
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper). At Yokohama.
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Stirling), Capt. U. Seebie. Sailed May 28 from Honolulu for Yokohama.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Arrived at Aden June 6.
ALBANY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. Arrived at Chefoo June 10.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Canton.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Aden June 6, en route to Asiatic Station.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. Arrived at Fusan June 9.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. At Kow-Kang.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. Arrived at Taku June 10.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite June 7.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Arrived at Chefoo June 10.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Chefoo June 10.
MONTREY, Comdr. W. H. Beehler. Sailed June 10 from Shanghai for Chefoo.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived at Taku June 10.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Sailed June 11 from Chefoo for Taku.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed June 10 from Shanghai for Chefoo.
QUIROS, Lieut. F. Boughter. Sailed June 7 from Cavite for Joio.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Arrived at Aden June 6, en route to Asiatic Station.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. Arrived at Hankow June 11.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Shanghai.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Yinkow.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. Sailed June 12 from Cavite for Chefoo.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

ACCUMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE, Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARIZONA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At San Juan.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. Sailed June 10 from New Orleans for Key West.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. J. B. Briggs. At New York.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. At San Juan, P.R. Address there.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. Commissioned at New York June 5.
CHICKASAW, Navy yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed June 10 from San Juan for New York.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons. Arrived at Washington June 5. Address Washington, D.C.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Manzanillo.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed June 4 from San Francisco for Bremerton. Address Bremerton.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. Sailed June 5 from Malta for New York.
HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.
HIST, Lieut. Charles Owens. At Boston.
HOLLAND (submarine). At Annapolis. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. Sailed May 20 from Honolulu for Midway. Address Honolulu.
IVANA, Navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSAHOIT, Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At navy yard, New York. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Chicago. Address Chicago.
MODOC, At League Island.
MOHAWK, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSOCT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Hampton Roads.
NINA (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PAWNEE, At Newport.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Norfolk.
PONTIAC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Ensign C. A. Abele. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
PRINCETON, Comdr. T. Porter. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Has been ordered out of commission.
RAPIDO, Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Norfolk.
SIREN, Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Norfolk.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). Arrived at League Island June 6.
SATURN (merchant officers and crew). At Bremerton. Address there.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Mare Island. Address there. Will sail for Manila June 20.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. Sailed May 15 from Yokohama for Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. Arrived at Oyster Bay June 10. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
VIGILANT, Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. At Auckland.
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At San Francisco. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
YAKTOW, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Mare Island. Has been ordered out of commission.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired.
The itinerary of the cruise of the St. Mary's is as follows: Sailed from New London about June 3, leave Queens-town about July 3 or 5, leave Cherbourg about July 20 or 22, leave Funchal, Madeira, about August 8 or 10; arrive in Long Island Sound about September 15. The permanent address of the ship will be: Nautical schoolship St. Mary's, care of United States Despatch Agent, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, London.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
PURITAN, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At League Island.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.
SANTER, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, retired. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

The torpedo flotilla, under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler, has been attached to the Coast Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of commander of Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Sailed June 8 from Annapolis for Baltimore.
BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. Sailed June 8 from Annapolis for Baltimore.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Sailed June 8 from Annapolis for Baltimore.
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Sailed June 8 for Annapolis for Baltimore.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk.
In active service under command of Lieut. A. H. Davis. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TRUXTON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.

WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. Sailed June 11 from Norfolk for cruise in Chesapeake Bay.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davidson, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.
McKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.

RODGERS, Ensign John J. Halligan, Jr. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.

GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.

HULL, Lieut. E. S. Robinson. At League Island.

DALHAGEN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At New Suffolk.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Boston.

MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.

STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Annapolis.

WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At Newport.

WILKES. In reserve at Key West, Fla.

CRAVEN. At New Suffolk.

GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. Arrived at San Francisco June 11.

PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at San Diego June 7. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALEKT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at Santa Barbara June 10. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Norfolk. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.

BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at navy yard, New York, June 8. Address mail care Postmaster, New York.

CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Sailed June 8 from Annapolis for Patuxent River.

ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heller. At Newport. Mail address care Postmaster, New York.

MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Sailed June 10 from Mare Island for San Diego.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. At Newport. Address care Postmaster, New York.

NEWPORT, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Boston.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Hampton Roads. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Hampton Roads.

YANKEE, Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. At League Island.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

AJAX. Arrived at Hampton Roads June 7. Address care Postmaster, New York.

ALEXANDER. At Norfolk. Address there.

CAESAR. Arrived at Lamberts Point June 5. Address there.

BRUTUS. At Norfolk. Address there.

HANNIBAL. Arrived at Lamberts Point June 4. Address there.

LEBANON. Arrived at Lamberts Point June 5.

LEONIDAS. Sailed June 8 from Lamberts Point for Portsmouth, N.H. Address Norfolk.

MARCELLUS. At Calmar. Address care Postmaster, New York.

NERO. At Boston. Address there.

STEARLING. Arrived at Port Royal June 6. Address care care of Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station, D. San Francisco.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, San Juan, P.R.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.

BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. E. C. Chaytor.

DENTER—At New Bedford, Mass. Capt. J. B. Butt.

ESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. W. Howison.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howison.

GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. O. D. Myrick.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

MCULLOCH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. At Seattle, Wash.

MCNEANE—Laid up at Port Tampa, Fla.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING—At San Diego, Cal. Capt. C. H. McLellan, Alaskan cruise.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGO—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERRY—Capt. W. A. Failing. At Seattle, Wash., temporarily.

RUSH—At Seattle, Wash. Capt. C. C. Fengari, repairing.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.

SLOOP PERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. re Otto.

THIETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.

WINONA—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

CORRECTIONS TO G.O. 48, OCT. 22, 1902 (REVISED), NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Page 8, to the specifications for "mess jacket" add, "For chaplains the buttons shall be of white composition."

Page 16, opposite "Chaplain," strike out the words "has none" in the column headed "Shoulder marks."

and substitute "Same as for line officers with whom they rank, but without the stars, and stripes to be of lustrous black mohair braid, instead of gold lace."

Page 24, opposite "Chaplain," strike out the words "No shoulder marks, sleeve or collar ornaments" and "No sleeve or collar ornaments," and substitute "do," "do."

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

G.O. 48, JULY 29, 1902 (REVISED SUPPLEMENT), NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In advance of the issue of the complete book of uniform regulations, with plates, the accompanying patterns of the white service coat, mess jacket, and white waistcoat are published for the information of the service.

Amend G.O. No. 48 (Revised), page 43, so as to read as follows: "For all enlisted men (Pl. XII, figs. 1 and 2; Hat, coat, and trousers of black painted material, of same pattern as Cape Ann suits." In second

paragraph substitute "black painted material" for "colored unbleached cotton duck."

H. C. TAYLOR, Acting Secretary.

(We omit the three plates.—Ed.)

G.O. 131, JUNE 1, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The list of saluting stations of the world, published in General Order No. 23, is hereby ordered to be amended as follows: Add—

Azores: Horta, Fortress of Santa Cruz, Punta Delgada, Japan: Goro (sometimes called Tokatsukutsu), Kakoka (Taichu), Makung (Pescadores), Toko (Tainan), Tosekiko (Tainan), San Domingo: San Domingo City.

On page 1, under Denmark (Danish West Indies), strike out "St. Croix, Fredericksted."

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 5.—Comdr. H. Hutchins, orders of May 5, 1903, modified; to Asiatic Station via the Solace.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Rogers, detached from Solace; continue treatment at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Midshipman G. C. Westervelt, detached from Wasp, to Wilkes.

Midshipman F. V. McNair, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to the Brooklyn.

Paym. Clk. T. J. Hoskinson, appointed June 5, 1903; duty on board the Southern.

JUNE 6.—Lieut. J. F. Marshall, detached from the Alliance, June 24, 1903; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty on board torpedo boats in reserve.

Ensign J. T. Beckner, to the Illinois.

Ensign H. L. Briner, to the Alliance, June 24, 1903.

Midshipman C. L. Bruff, detached from the Illinois; to duty connection fitting out the Florida and duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Surg. L. W. Sprattling, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to the Columbia.

Surg. P. Leach, detached from the Columbia, etc.; to the Massachusetts.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Block, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Passed Asst. Surg. T. J. Arms, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as assistant to general storekeeper at that yard, June 25, 1903.

JUNE 7.—Sunday.

JUNE 8.—Rear Admiral M. Miller, detached duty as commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., July 11, 1903; to duty as commandant of Pacific Naval District.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, detached duty as commandant, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc., July 10, 1903; to duty as commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 11, 1903.

Capt. J. H. Dayton, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 6, 1903, for course of instruction at Naval War College.

Capt. G. F. Wilde, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty as captain of yard.

Comdr. H. Osterhaus, detached command Santee, etc.; continue duty as member Wireless Telegraph Board.

Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney, detached command Dolphin; to command Santee.

Lieut. A. C. Dieffenbach, to duty as inspector in charge of ordnance at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., July 6, 1903.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, detached Dolphin; to the Brooklyn, July 15, 1903.

Ensign E. T. Constain, detached from the Buffalo; to home; to the Brooklyn, June 17, 1903.

Surg. J. M. Steele, detached from the Massachusetts; granted sick leave three months.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, detached the Boston; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Ensign J. R. Combs, detached Atlanta; to home and leave thirty days.

Btsn. H. C. Jarrett, detached Peoria; to home and leave thirty days.

Surgeons V. C. B. Means, I. W. Kite, R. P. Crandall, C. H. T. Lowndes, L. V. Von Wedekind, R. M. Kennedy, W. C. Bralet, S. G. Evans, N. J. Blackwood, L. W. Sprattling, E. S. Bogert, Jr., G. T. Smith, G. Rothganger, G. H. Barber, M. F. Gates, E. R. Stitt, C. F. Stokes, G. B. Wilson, W. P. Arnold, A. M. D. McCormick, J. F. Urie, H. N. T. Harris, G. Pickrell, E. P. Stone, T. A. Berryhill, C. J. Decker, A. R. Wentworth, O. D. Norton, F. W. F. Welber, F. J. B. Cordeiro and G. A. Lung, commissioned surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from March 3, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surgeons B. L. Wright, G. L. Angeny, J. S. Taylor, H. E. Odell, R. W. Plummer, E. G. Parker, R. C. Holcomb, W. L. Bell, H. C. Curl, W. H. Bell, F. M. Furlong, F. E. McCulloch, W. M. Garton, F. L. Benton, J. C. Thompson, C. D. Langhorne, A. G. Grunwell, E. J. Grow, D. B. Kerr and R. T. Ovis, commissioned assistant surgeons in the Navy with rank of lieutenant from March 3, 1903.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerf, commissioned lieutenant commander in the Navy from March 3, 1903.

War. Machinists W. F. McCulloch, A. R. Rung, J. J. Burgess, F. Rissner, P. Fernan, P. J. Hanlon, M. S. Holloway, F. J. McAllister, D. C. Beach and J. M. Ober, warranted from Nov. 1, 1901.

Btsns. P. Shanahan, J. Eberwine, A. Wohlman and E. J. Damon, warranted from March 11, 1902.

Btsn. G. Sabelstrom, warranted from April 11, 1901.

Gun. G. G. Neumann, warranted from March 10, 1900.

Gun. O. E. Reh, warranted from Aug. 1, 1900.

Gun. H. A. Davis and J. J. Murray, warranted from April 11, 1901.

Gun. L. S. Walker, H. J. Palmer, C. F. Ulrich and G. A. Messing, warranted from March 11, 1902.

Carp. W. C. Hardie, warranted from April 3, 1901.

Carp. C. S. Kendall, warranted from May 1, 1901.

War. Mach. H. Desmond, warranted from Jan. 29, 1900.

War. Machs. C. H. Gihuley, C. M. Wingate, R. G. Van Ness, B. Heggenger, J. H. Busch, E. Evans, W. B. Stork, G. H. Paul, E. B. Thompson, G. Mellen, L. H. Wentworth, R. Iversen, H. E. White, C. C. Holland, E. W. Andrews, C. B. Joyce, B. Smith, W. James, C. W. Jackson, G. W. Johnson, J. F. Sauer, D. C. Young, C. J. Collins, W. D. Conn, W. E. Stiles, A. A. Gathemann and C. Ditton, warranted from Nov. 1, 1901.

JUNE 9.—Asst. Surgeons C. C. Grieve, W. B. Smith and W. S. Hoem, appointed assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from June 2, 1903.

Asst. Surgeons W. W. Verner, W. H. Rennie, O. Kohlhase and P. S. Rossiter, appointed assistant surgeons, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from May 25, 1903.

Asst. Paym. J. A. Bull, appointed assistant paymaster, with rank of ensign from May 29, 1903.

Chief Carp. W. F. Stevenson, commissioned chief carpenter, to rank with but after ensign, from July 7, 1902.

JUNE 10.—Capt. E. Longnecker, detached duty as commandant, Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C., etc., and continue duties as commandant, Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.

Comdr. C. P. Perkins, detached command Boston; to command Concord.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Hughes, detached Boston; to Concord as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gibbons, detached Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to command Dolphin.

Lieut. A. H. Scales, detached Boston, to Concord.

Lieut. M. A. Anderson, detached Boston; to Concord, for duty in charge of engineering department of that vessel.

Ensigns E. H. Dodd, C. W. Forman and C. P. Huff, detached Boston, to Concord.

Midshipman C. A. Blakely, to Baltimore, June 20, 1903.

Med. Dir. C. U. Gravatt, placed on the retired list from June 8, 1903. Section 143 of the R.S.

Med. Insp. F. Anderson, detached Alabama, to the Brooklyn.

Surg. J. C. Byrnes, to the Texas.

Surg. C. J. Decker, detached Naval Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Alabama.

Surg. C. F. Stokes, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., special temporary duty in connection with the outbreak of contagious diseases at that station.

Surg. G. Pickrell, detached Texas, to the Iowa.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. K. Smith, detached Independence; to duty at the Naval and Marine Recruiting Stations, San Francisco, Cal.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. P. Kindleberger, detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. Farenholt, detached Boston, to Concord.

Asst. Surg. M. K. Elmer, orders of May 27, 1903, modified; detached Ranger, to Independence.

Passed Asst. Paym. J. Brooks and Paym. Clk. M. J. O'Brien, detached Boston, to Concord.

Gun. J. T. Roach, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Buffalo.

Act. Gun. M. M. Frucht, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Buffalo.

War. Mach. F. F. Migan, Gun. T. J. Shuttleworth, Gun. S. Donely and Gun. J. Brady, detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. W. D. Conn and War. Mach. A. Gay, to the Brooklyn, June 15, 1903.

Paym. Clk. S. F. Rose, appointed June 10, 1903, for duty at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Gun. C. Morgan, placed on the retired list from June 8, 1903; Section 143 of the R.S.

Pharm. W. H. Huntington, placed on retired list from June 8, 1903; Section 143 of the R.S.

JUNE 11.—Capt. W. H. Whiting, to duty as commandant of Naval Training Station, San Francisco, July 10.

Lieut. S. M. Strite, sick leave extended two months.

Asst. Naval Constrs. L. B. McBride, S. M. Henry, W. B. Ferguson, W. B. Fogarty, J. A. Furer, W. McEntee and J. A. Spilman, detached from Wabash and will report at navy yard, Boston, Mass., for special course of instruction.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 6.—1st Lieut. Logan Feland, Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., proceed to Washington, D.C., and report on the 6th instant to the Q.M., U.S.M.C., for consultation. Duty completed, return.

First Lieut. J. S. Bates, from home to Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

JUNE 9.—2d Lieut. E. T. Fryer, from the Panther, to Camp Roosevelt, Culbreth.

First Lieut. H. D. E. Long, from Marine Barracks, New York, to Marine Barracks, Boston.

Second Lieut. L. G. Miller, from Marine Barracks, Boston, to command Marine guard of Wabash.

Capt. P. M. Bannon, upon the reporting of 2d Lieut. L. G. Miller, detached from Wabash, to command Marine guard of the Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

First Lieut. William Hopkins, from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., to recruiting office, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. J. F. Magill, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., to open a recruiting station at Atlanta, Ga.

Second Lieut. F. C. Lander, from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., to open a recruiting station at Portland, Ore.

First Lieut. H. L. Matthews, from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., to open a recruiting station at Buffalo, N.Y.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter, upon expiration of sick leave, ordered to Marine Barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 4.—Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister, directed to proceed to New York city on official business.

JUNE 8.—1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, granted an extension of sick leave for thirty days.

First Lieut. F. H. Dimock, dismissed from the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

JUNE 9.—1st Lieut. F. C. Dodge, granted an extension of sick leave for two months.

First Lieut. H. B. West, detached from the McLane, as of July 1, and ordered to the Forward.

The C.O. of the U.S. steamer McCulloch, directed to proceed with his command to Alaskan waters, to sail from Puget Sound not later than July 10.

JUNE 10.—1st Lieut. J. C. Moore, assigned to duty as superintendent of

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 7, 1903.

Mrs. J. T. Dickman's card party Saturday afternoon was one of the very pleasant events of the social season. The function was in compliment to Mrs. Dickman's sister, Mrs. Katharine Thiebault, of Los Angeles, Cal. The rooms were artistically arranged with sweet clover, and the score cards were particularly unique, being Marechal Neil roses and poppies. The invited guests included Mrs. C. W. Miner, Mrs. J. V. Hoff, Mrs. Smith S. Leach, Mrs. C. H. Murray, Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, Mrs. E. T. Cole, Mrs. G. M. Hoffman, Mrs. G. A. Youngberg, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. G. W. Hand, Mrs. C. F. Flagler, Mrs. W. K. Jones, Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen, Mrs. C. T. Menoher, Mrs. F. S. Bowen, Mrs. Alfred, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Mrs. H. Wygant, Mrs. H. Haight, Mrs. Schindle, Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. H. Jackson, Mrs. E. T. Collins, Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. G. W. Ryther, Mrs. J. B. Kemper, Mrs. H. Freeman, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. C. G. Morton, Mrs. Wilbur Willing, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. W. W. Waterspoon, Mrs. Fredrich, Mrs. D. E. McCarthy, Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Mrs. R. S. Wells, Mrs. E. E. Booth, Mrs. Omar Bundy, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. E. F. Taggart, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Charles Barth, of Fort Douglas, Utah, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. C. T. Reese, and the Misses Metcalf, Freeman, Nickerson and Page.

Miss Haight, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Haight. Mrs. Pickel, wife of Lieut. A. N. Pickel, was one of the contributors to the art exhibit held in the city last week in the Art League rooms, and her work was much admired.

The 2d Squadron of the 4th Cavalry after being engaged a month in target practice during very inclement weather has returned to its quarters.

An erroneous report was circulated last week that the 10th Battery, which was on its way to Fort Riley for target practice, had been overtaken by the floods and was in a starving condition and that two companies of Engineers had been sent to their relief. Later reports, however, revealed the fact that Capt. G. W. Van Deusen had sent for supplies, but Companies A and C of the Engineers, who left the post Tuesday morning under Captains Flagler and Rees had been detailed by Colonel Miner for the relief of the flood sufferers in Lawrence, Kas. Lieut. N. B. Rehkopf was sent in charge of seven days rations for the relief of the battery.

Capt. William Elliott, who has been detailed as Commissary vice Major Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., has arrived at the post.

A class of forty-one non-commissioned officers reported Monday to prepare to take the examination to be held Sept. 1. While at the post they will be quartered in camp near the bachelor officers' quarters, and their daily recreation will take place in Pope Hall.

Major D. E. McCarthy, Constructing Quartermaster, has postponed the time for opening of bids for an electric lighting system for the post until June 11. This is done because it is thought the high water prevented contractors from getting their bids here in time.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. June 9, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., has arrived and assumed command of this post. Colonel Schuyler was stationed here last year as major of the same regiment. Contract Surg. Harry R. Anderson, Art. Corps, with his daughters, has arrived for station at the post.

A few drops of rain fell last night and is taken as a sign that the drought which has lasted for two months has ended.

Lieut. William R. Pope, 2d Cav., recently appointed Squadron Q.M. and Commissary, has relieved 1st Lieut. George Garity as Post Quartermaster. Mrs. J. T. Clark and children have returned from a visit to Washington and Philadelphia. Major D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav., left last week for a short visit to his home at Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Frank McEnhill has returned from a visit to relatives at Peru, N.Y. Miss Pattie Winn is visiting her brother, Capt. John S. Winn. Mrs. George F. Bailey arrived at the post to-day.

The house on the target range was burned Sunday morning, and most of the material necessary for practice was destroyed. This accident will delay the practice until more targets are secured.

One of the best games of baseball seen at the post this season was played Sunday afternoon on the parade, between the post team and a team from Winoski, Vt. The contest lasted ten innings and was in favor of the post team by a score of 8 to 6. In the latter half of the tenth inning Leslie knocked a home run which brought in two runners besides himself.

On account of the large number of officers here at present the "doubling up" process has commenced and will probably continue until the new bachelor officers' quarters are finished.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 8, 1903.

Major Richard W. Johnson, surgeon, U.S.A., is able to be out after a two weeks' illness. Capt. C. H. Miller and wife are at the Chamberlin for a two weeks' leave.

The entire garrison was grieved to hear of the severe illness of Major Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U.S.A., retired. General McCook has for five years spent six months at the Chamberlin Hotel, and he is much beloved by every one.

On Tuesday the Artillery School, accompanied by Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver and Capt. J. D. Barrette, left for Washington, where they visited the gun-factory at the Washington Navy Yard, and the Navy proving ground at Indian Head, Md. At the proving ground the class had a delightful surprise; the three ladies who compose the feminine portion of the garrison, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Senn and Mrs. Smith, had prepared an elegant luncheon for the class, which they served at Commander Patton's home. The officers reached there hot and thirsty, and it was like finding an oasis in a desert. They showed their appreciation by sending each of the ladies a silver dish. The officers report a most delightful and instructive time.

The bathing at Old Point has begun again and it adds greatly to the attraction of the place. It is always a welcome sight to see "Aunt Mary" at the officers' bath-house. Mrs. C. C. Carter, Mrs. Godwin Ordway, Mrs. Thos. Geary and Mrs. LeVert Coleman accompanied their hus-

bands to Washington last week. "The widows" that were left at home report a gay time at dinners, luncheons, etc.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., June 4, 1903.

Mrs. J. C. Smith gave a delightful card party, May 28, in honor of Miss Lucy Cole, who left the post with the family of Major Ripley, 8th Cav., en route to Fort Sill, O.T., June 1.

Mrs. Rice gave a most charming ladies' card party May 28. The function was for Mrs. Johnson and the entire feminine portion of the garrison, with but one or two exceptions, assembled promptly for the friendly contest. Mrs. Buchanan secured the first prize, Mrs. Welles won the "lone hand" and Mrs. Frissell carried off the consolation. Mrs. MacDonald, sr., and Mrs. Johnson cut for the "guest prize," the former winning it.

Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Thayer's mother, left on May 29 for her home in Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Thayer entertained delightfully at dinner on May 28. Those present were Colonel Dorst, Capt. and Mrs. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Stark, mother of Mrs. Thayer.

Dr. DeLoffre's mother and sisters arrived on May 29. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson arrived from Fort Yellowstone, May 27, the former to go before the examining board for his promotion. They are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Dr. DeLoffre gave a very delightful chaffing dish party May 25.

NAVAL CLASS OF 1883 CELEBRATE.

The class of 1883 of the Naval Academy held a most enjoyable reunion and banquet on June 3 in honor of the twentieth anniversary of its graduation at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington. Previous to the banquet a business meeting was held, during the course of which the organization of the class for the ensuing ten years was perfected with the following officers: President, R. T. Frazier; secretary, R. L. Lerch; treasurer, P. J. Ryan. There are forty-nine members of the class now living, and twenty-six of these were gathered around the banquet board. Mr. Frazier presided, and during the evening called on various members of the class to respond to toasts appropriate to the occasion. Among those who spoke were Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, who responded to the toast, "The Class of '83—Twenty Years After;" H. C. Pettit, "The Class in Service and Civil Life;" H. A. Gillis, "Class Fellowship;" A. P. Agee, "Trials and Tribulations of a Candidate." The other speakers who were called upon for impromptu speeches were: C. E. Barnes, G. W. Littlehales, T. S. O'Leary, Dr. J. A. Jackson, T. B. Smith and others.

While the dinner was being served letters and telegrams were read from members of class in far-off lands, who were unable to be present, but sent their greetings and expressions of regret. Among these were J. B. Jackson, United States Minister to Athens, Greece; I. H. Quinby, Buffalo, N.Y.; Lieut. F. L. Chapin, Asiatic station; R. H. Woods and C. P. Eaton, Villafrañca, France; Lieut. J. H. Ellicott, U.S.S. Prairie; J. H. Barnard, New York, and P. H. Philbin, Baltimore. One of the most enjoyable features of the evening was the exchange of greetings between the class of 1883 and the class of 1881, the latter class holding a similar reunion and banquet at the Shoreham Hotel. Both classes left this afternoon for Annapolis to attend the alumni banquet to be given there that evening, the class of '83 going in the special car of the class of '81 as its guests.

Among those present were A. P. Agee, Anniston, Ala.; T. B. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.; E. Glasscock, R. T. Frazier, G. W. Littlehales, R. L. Lerch, T. A. Witherpoon, P. J. Ryan, A. B. Legare, Washington, D.C.; H. C. Pettit, Indianapolis; G. M. Von Schraeder, St. Louis; J. A. Jackson, R. W. Barkley, C. E. Barnes, New York; T. V. W. Shock, York, Pa.; G. C. Stout, Philadelphia; C. J. Gross, Baltimore; C. W. Dyson, W. J. Baxter, H. George, T. S. O'Leary, U.S.N.; H. A. Gillis, Richmond, Va.; C. T. Brady, Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. B. Carswell, Wilmington, Del.; A. Dovale, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Megrath, New York.

JUNE WEEK AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, Md., June 9, 1903.

The ceremonies and exercises which for a week have been taking place at the Naval Academy in honor of the Board of Visitors were brought to a close Friday. A drill in small boats was the last of the practical exercises; the closing formally consisted of addresses in the Academy chapel; the private functions to the members of the Board were brought to a close with a breakfast given by Superintendent Brownson; and the whole closed with a brilliant ball given to a host of invited guests in the immense new armory.

Mrs. Brownson, wife of the superintendent, and Midshipman E. O. Fitch, jr., of Massachusetts, received. The farewell ball to the graduating class was given last February, so that no effort was made to make the affair especially brilliant. However, there was a fair crowd in attendance. Among those present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Admiral George Brown and Mrs. Brown, her sister, Mrs. Nash, and Miss Nash; Capt. A. T. Mahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Proctor, Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, and the following from the Naval Academy: Capt. and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson and Miss Brownson, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles J. Badger, Comdr. and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey and Miss Halsey, Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Hendrickson, Prof. and Mrs. P. R. Alger, Prof. and Mrs. N. M. Terry and the Misses Terry, Prof. and Mrs. S. J. Brown and the Misses Brown, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Hines, Lieut. O. D. Duncan, Lieut. H. K. Hines, Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Sawyer, Lieut. T. C. Hart, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Cutler and Miss Cutler, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Benson and Miss Benson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. McL. F. Huse, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, jr., Lieut. C. S. Williams, Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Barton and the Misses Barton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. J. Schell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. C. Bleg, Lieut. C. N. Offey, Lieut. G. W. Laws, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Shoemaker, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Christy, Prof. P. J. Dashiell, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. McKean, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Leigh, Lieut. D. M. Garrison, Lieut. G. F. Cooper, Lieut. W. O. Hulme, Prof. and Mrs. Henri Marion and Miss Marion, Prof. and Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, Surg. George Pickrell, Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough, Prof. and Mrs. A. N. Brown, Major and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, M.C.; Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Pendleton, Miss Grace Howard, Lieut. L. Freland, M.C., Lieut. J. N. Wright, M.C., and Lieut. T. D. Parker.

The drill Friday morning was under the officers of the department of seamanship of which Comdr. W. F. Halsey is the head, and was under the immediate direction of Lieut. H. K. Hines. Steam launches and cutters, whale boats and other craft under oars were used,

the whole movements being directed by signals. A fog nearly enclosed the area of activity and detracted from the interest of the drill. The members of the board did not go out in the Standish as had been intended, but saw as much as possible of the evolutions from the Santee wharf.

The addresses to the midshipmen body took place in the Academy chapel. Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, and Representative Robert Adams, of Pennsylvania, were chosen to speak for the members of the Board. The address of Colonel Thompson was full of splendid advice. He is a great friend of the midshipmen and he was greeted with most hearty applause. His opening remarks concerning the desire of every American youth to become a midshipman were calculated to increase the self-esteem of those youths. The remarks of Congressman Adams were also very well received.

After the addresses were over and the midshipmen had been dismissed, the youths who have just passed from the fourth class made a concerted dash for Lover's Lane, from the confines of which they had previously been forbidden by the unwritten law of the institution. As the first class has already graduated this was the only mark of numerous student customs which usually attend the close of June week in connection with the departure of the new-fledged officers.

The presentation of medals and trophies announced last week was made on Wednesday by different members of the Board of Visitors. Medals for target practice with small arms were presented by Dr. Henry S. Fritchett, of Boston, George M. Baum, of Kansas, was the winner of first prize, a gold medal; E. O. Fitch, jr., of Massachusetts, was second and was presented a silver medal, and Paul E. Dampman, of Kentucky, and H. E. Kimmel, of Kentucky, were third and fourth and won bronze medals.

The trophies for the sailing races were presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York. Midshipmen Duncan I. Selfridge, of Washington, and Conant Taylor, of Brooklyn, were first and second in the sailing races and received binoculars. The donor of these was Colonel Thompson. A sword was presented to Passed Midshipman F. V. McNair, which was voted him as the best all-around athlete. C. E. Smith, of Ohio, was regarded as so close to McNair that a second sword was voted him. Midshipman F. H. Potet, of Missouri, won the Thompson trophy cup.

Thirteen silver medals were presented to winners of events in the recent field and track events. These medals are very handsome and the obverse bears the letters "N.A.A." in monogram, standing for Navy Athletic Association. The reverse is of bright silver and bears the name of the winner, the event and the date. The whole is held by a blue and gold ribbon to a gold bar. Midshipman Walter B. Decker, of New Jersey, won medals for the 120 yard hurdle race and the broad jump. In both events he broke the academy record and was consequently awarded an extra medal for general athletic excellence. Harvey Delano, of Illinois, received medals for winning the half-mile race and high jump. Midshipman Joseph R. Williams received the honor for the 100 and 200 yard dash; and Kenneth Whiting, of New York, for the mile run and 50 yard swim. Medals were also presented as follows: Coburn S. Marston, of Maine, for putting the shot; Ernest Durr, of Oregon, for pole vault; William Baggeley, of Pennsylvania, for throwing the hammer, and John C. Sweeney, jr., of Pennsylvania, for the quarter-mile dash.

The afternoon's exercises on Wednesday, June 3, consisted of an inspection by the members of the Board of Visitors of the work done by the midshipmen in the department of marine engineering and naval construction. The department has the largest number of officers assigned to it of any at the Academy. Its head is Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Barton and he is assisted by Lieut. Comdrs. F. J. Schell and F. C. Bleg; Lieuts. C. N. Offey, G. W. Laws, M. E. Trench, A. M. Proctor, R. C. Moody and C. P. Burt, and Prof. T. W. Johnson. The exercises took place in the steam engineering building and all of the different departments of work were conducted by midshipmen. The members of the board looked with very great interest at a quadruple expansion engine now in the course of construction by the midshipmen. The different parts have all been made by them and it will be assembled next year. There were also two partially completed torpedo-boat engines in the construction of which the midshipmen had a hand.

The department is required to keep up with the latest improvements in the art of marine engineering and construction. A late addition to the machinery is a complete distilling plant such as is used on board our large steam vessels, it being found that salt water caused the boiler tubes to cake. The midshipmen showed the working of the apparatus. Another innovation is a system by which all the models are caused to work by means of compressed air. One of the most interesting machines of this kind was a working model of a steam steering gear.

The midshipmen formed as a battalion of artillery and commanded by Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker executed all the evolutions employed in the handling of small cannon in battle before the Board and others Thursday morning. Twelve guns of the six-pounder type were used, mounted on wheels and pulled by detachments of midshipmen. Blank ammunition was used and at times the cannonading was terrific. The drill took place on the new parade and was very interesting to the spectators. The idea was to show the use of a combined force of infantry armed with rifles and artillery handling the cannon in the several situations of attack and retreat with an enemy constantly changing the direction of its attack. As is invariably the case in such exhibitions, victory finally perched on the banners of the midshipman. It is not well to train America's soldiers and sailors to any other idea of the outcome of battle. At the conclusion of the battle the battalion went through the different movements of closing and extending the front, changing from column to line and the reverse, and changing direction. The drill terminated by a march in review past the members of the Board.

An unexpected bit of ceremony was added on Thursday, June 4, by the arrival of the Dolphin, having on board Secretary of the Navy Moody and Admirals Dewey and Taylor. Incidentally the midshipmen were deprived of some of their leisure and the hard worked bandmen had also to be kept in readiness, as it was desired to greet the distinguished officials with all the eclat possible. The visiting officials witnessed dress parade in the evening and attended the banquet of the Alumni Association at night. They left Annapolis early next morning.

The banquet of the Alumni Association of the Naval Academy was held Thursday in the gymnasium, what was formerly Fort Severn. Attendance was limited strictly to the members of the Association. Secretary of the Navy Moody was the guest of honor and replied to the toast, "The President." Admiral Dewey was also present as a member of the Association. The other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Navy," Capt. A. T. Mahan, '93; "The Naval Academy," Capt. Willard H. Brownson, '61; "Graduates in Civil Life," Prof. H. W. Spangler, '78, now of the University of Pennsylvania; "Sweethearts and Wives," Lieut. L. A. Cotten, '98.

The alumni present at the banquet were: Class 1859, Rear Admiral J. H. Uphur; '53, James H. Parker and C. E. Thoburn; '56, Samuel F. Brown; '57, Henry N. Miller, Morristown, N.J.; '58, Admiral George Dewey; '59, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan.

1861, Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry; '63, Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, Naval Academy; Marston Niles, New York City; John C. Pegram, Providence, R.I.; Rear Admiral James H. Sands, of the Texas; Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, of Washington; '64, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich; '65, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Capt. George C. Reiter; '66, Comdr. William F. Swinburne, Capt. William H. Emery, and Clifford F. Gill, Junction City, Kan.; '67, Comdr. Willie Swift, Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Comdr. William H. Reeder, and Comdr. Daniel Delehanty; '68,

Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, Comdr. William J. Barnett, Comdr. John M. Hawley, and Col. Robert M. Thompson, New York City.

1870. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus; '71, Comdr. Henry H. Barroll, Lieut. Comdr. Charles D. Galloway; '72, Comdr. Charles J. Badger, Lieut. Comdr. John K. Barton; '73, Comdr. William F. Halsey; '74, Comdr. Alexander Sharp, Jr.; Comdr. George M. Stoney; '75, Prof. S. J. Brown, Naval Academy; '76, Comdr. Omenzo G. Dodge, Lieut. Comdr. William S. Benson, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fulam, Lieut. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechter, Lieut. Henry M. Dombough, Lieut. Percival D. Werlich; '77, Lieut. Comdr. Harry P. Hulse, Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quimby, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Schell, Lieut. John J. Knapp, Mr. Henry W. Spangie, Philadelphia; Prof. J. B. Wilmer, Annapolis; '78, Ensign E. E. Hayden.

1880, Prof. P. R. Alger, Naval Academy; Lieut. Joseph H. Rohrbacher, Lieut. William S. Sims, Joseph Beale, Washington; Ernest Wilkinson, Washington; William F. C. Hasson; '81, P.A. Paymaster Samuel Bryan, Naval Constr. James H. Linnard, Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.; Major Harry K. White, U.S.M.C.; John W. Weeks, Boston; Frank E. Bunts, Cleveland; William F. Ford, Brooklyn; Llewellyn T. McKee, Philadelphia; William H. Stanton, N.Y. City; William LeR. Emmett, Schenectady, N.Y.; '82, Lieut. J. M. Poyer, Lewis Nixon, N.Y. City; John T. Arnold, Chicago; Walter R. Adicks, Boston; '83, Harry A. Gillis, Robt. L. Lerch, Washington; Alfred P. Agee; P.A. Paymaster Phillip J. Ryan, George M. Von Schraeder, Portland, Ore.; John A. Jackson, Tampa, Fla.; Harry C. Pettit, Wabash, Ind.; Dr. George C. Stout, Philadelphia; Robert T. Frazier, Washington; '84, Lieut. Josiah S. McKean, Lieut. Clarence S. Williams; '85, Lieut. James T. Boots, U.S.M.C.; Charles M. Corpering, N. Carolina; '86, Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, Lieut. George F. Cooper, Cornelius Billings, Washington; '87, Lieut. F. M. Russell; '88, Lieut. T. P. Magruder.

1889, Lieut. John M. Blankenship; '91, Irving Blount, New Orleans; Lieut. George W. Laws, Lieut. Richard H. Leigh, Lieut. Ellisha Thrall, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Harlem H. Christy, Lieut. Waldo Evans; '92, Lieut. John R. Y. Blakely, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson, Lieut. J. F. Hines, Charles F. Macklin, Baltimore; Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, Lieut. Charles T. Jewell, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses, Lieut. George Mallison, Lieut. Fred A. Traut, Lieut. R. K. Crank; '93, Lieut. T. D. Parker, Lieut. M. E. Trench; '94, Lieut. Ridley McLean; '95, Lieut. Gilbert Chase, Lieut. T. C. Hart, Lieut. Walter R. Sexton, Lieut. Daniel Mahoney, Lieut. N. L. Jones; '96, Ensign L. A. Cotten; '99, Ensign John W. Greenslade, Ensign Joseph K. Taussig, Ensign Charles E. Courtney.

1902, Ensign J. W. Woodruff; 1903, Passed Midshipmen Sam C. Loomis, John Rodgers, W. W. Smyth, and F. V. McNair.

The Coast Squadron, comprising the battleship Texas, flagship, of Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, in command of Capt. W. T. Swinburne, and the battleship Indiana, commanded by Captain W. H. Emory, and the cruiser Hartford, in command of Capt. Reeder, sailed from Annapolis Roads at noon June 8. The Indiana and Hartford each have part of the midshipmen to take them on the summer cruise. The cruiser Chesapeake, Comdr. William F. Halsey commanding, with another body of midshipmen aboard, sailed at 1:30.

The officers of the German gunboat Panther lying off the Naval Academy were entertained at dinner Sunday evening by Capt. Willard H. Brownson at his residence. The Indiana will stop at Newport News on June 15 and the midshipmen will visit the shipbuilding plant. The next stop will be New London which will be left on the 19th. The Indiana will stop at Orient Point July 1 to 6, and during that time will transfer midshipmen to the other vessels. July 10 to 13 will be spent at New London and the 17th to 20th in Narragansett Bay, when the further itinerary has not been arranged. The Hartford and Chesapeake will spend some time cruising and arrive at New London June 25, July 1 to 6 will be spent at Orient Point; July 10 to 13 in Narragansett Bay; 17 to 20 at New London; 24 to 27 at Narragansett Bay; July 28 to Aug. 3 at Orient Point; Aug. 7 to 10 at New London. All the ships will reach the capes of the Chesapeake on the return trip about Aug. 23, and will reach Annapolis about a week later.

The following names are required to complete the standing of the third class at the Naval Academy. They were accidentally omitted last week.

62. Albert Norris, Pa.	92. Glenn O. Carter, Ohio.
63. Wilhelm L. Fridell, Ark.	93. Benj. Dutton, Jr., Pa.
64. Nelson H. Gose, Ind.	94. Wm. B. Baggage, Pa.
65. Andrew F. Carter, S.C.	95. John W. Wilcox, Ga.
66. Virgil Baker, Tenn.	96. G. A. Beall, Jr., W. Va.
67. Herbert H. Moxson, Nev.	97. James S. Woods, Pa.
68. Edward S. Robinson, Pa.	98. Gordon W. Haines, Ga.
69. Halford R. Greenlee, Ill.	99. Benj. H. Steele, Kas.
70. M. Campbell, Jr., N.J.	100. F. G. Bladen, N.Y.
71. John F. Atkinson, Ga.	101. E. P. R. Neilson, N.Y.
72. Henry A. Orr, Mich.	102. Jos. R. Williams, N.J.
73. W. L. Culbertson, Jr., Ia.	103. John C. Sumpter, Ky.
74. Coburn S. Marston, Me.	104. Lloyd W. Townsend, N.J.
75. Frank E. Ecklund, Cal.	105. Burton H. Green, Wis.
76. A. S. Wadsworth, Jr., N.C.	106. Albert S. Rees, Tenn.
77. W. E. Eberle, Ark.	107. Ham. F. Clover, S.C.
78. John T. G. Stapler, N.Y.	108. Clarence Grace, Wis.
79. Joe R. Morrison, Me.	109. Robert A. Jackson, Va.
80. Horace C. Laird, Tex.	110. Frank B. Godley, Tex.
81. Chas. F. Murphy, N.Y.	111. Kenneth Whittington, N.Y.
82. Duncan I. Selfridge, D.C.	112. Reed M. Fawell, Neb.
83. Wm. T. Lightie, Ark.	113. J. M. Smealie, N.Y.
84. Edward C. Hames, Ill.	114. Wm. P. Gaddis, Ala.
85. Anthony J. Hames, Ill.	115. John E. Pond, Hawaii.
86. Vaughn K. Coman, Wis.	116. Chas. M. Austin, Tenn.
87. Laurence N. McNair, N.Y.	117. Henry G. Fuller, Va.
88. Elliott M. Pegg, Pa.	118. H. E. Hutchins, at large.
89. J. M. Poole, 3d, Del.	119. Ralph Strassburger, Pa.
90. Ross S. Culp, Ohio.	120. Henry Rawle, Pa.
91. Hugh Brown, Ind.	

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY FLOOD.

Our correspondents at Forts Leavenworth and Riley give some account this week of the incidents of the floods at these posts. We have received copies of the telegrams passing to and fro between the War Department and the posts from which relief was sent to civilian sufferers by the overflow of the waters from Omaha, Neb. "Wright, acting adjutant in the absence of Department Commander," telegraphed the A.G. June 6 saying: "Telegram quoting your telegram to Mayor, Kansas City, Mo., received. Commanding officer Fort Leavenworth has been instructed, as per your telegram of May thirty-first, to render all assistance Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. He has also been instructed as per your telegram June second to confer with Mayors of surrounding towns and render all assistance in his power, this included Kansas City, Missouri. Telegram received from him June second states cannot reach Kansas City, Missouri. He will be again instructed as per your telegram of to-day." The next day he telegraphed saying: "Your telegram June seventh received. Following telegram just received from commanding officer Fort Leavenworth. 'After conference with Mayor, Kansas City, Missouri, it is concluded no further issue supplies is necessary. Do you still wish officer sent to Kansas City to report on conditions?' Following telegram also received from commanding officer Fort Leavenworth: 'No longer any need for rations beyond what is required for garrison. Kansas towns now able to supply food for people.' Fort Riley is rationed to September first but will order extra rations sent there. Commanding Officer Jefferson Bar-

racks has been wired same instructions as commanding officer Fort Leavenworth, regarding assistance to flood sufferers."

June 7 General Corbin sent the following to the commanding general, Dept. of Missouri, with copy to chairman of Citizens Committee, Kansas City: "Again there comes an appeal from the Citizens' Committee of Kansas City, Mo., and the Secretary of War directs that you cause an officer of special fitness to go there at once and report by wire as to the exact conditions and requirements of situation. In the meantime you will cause to be assembled at Leavenworth and Riley sufficient supplies to meet all possible demands. Instructions heretofore given as to Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas, will be given as precautionary measures, as threatening conditions are reported in that vicinity."

The following was telegraphed by General Corbin to commanding general, Dept. East, June 7: "A committee of citizens Spartanburg, S.C., report great loss by flood and much suffering therefrom. The Secretary of War directs that you send relief in way of rations and medicine sufficient to save life and meet the immediate demands. The officer should report by wire the actual needs. Copy of this has been sent direct to the commanding officer Fort McPherson, Ga., to expedite action, to whom you will give detailed instructions."

The following despatch was sent by the Kansas City Relief Committee to the A.G. June 6: "Referring to your telegram this date Kansas City, Missouri, has very urgent need for five hundred tents, coats and blankets; had no assistance so far from your Dept. Will you come to our relief from your nearest supply at once? Fort Leavenworth advises their supply exhausted furnishing Kansas City, Kansas. Answer quick as possible."

The citizens of Spartanburg, S.C., sent to the Secretary of War, June 6, the following despatch: "An unprecedented flood devastated the Pacolet Valley in this county. Several cotton mills swept away, ten thousand people are without employment and food. The necessities of these people are urgent and demand immediate relief. We earnestly request that you take such action as you can to relieve the situation. Our local committee are doing all they can. These people have shelter but need food."

The bakers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., have been working day and night in order to send a large supply of bread to the flood sufferers in Kansas City, Kas. There are about eight bakers in the bakery who have been working diligently to help meet the demands of the suffering Kansas City people.

Companies A and C, 6th U.S. Infantry, in command of Capt. E. F. Taggart, left Leavenworth, Kas., June 2, over the Kansas City Northwestern for Kansas City, Kas. The men were in heavy marching order, carried their belts full of ammunition and took along a big supply of food. They went to Kansas City, Kas., to preserve order in the flooded district and prevent looting. Lieutenants Smith and Burbank were the officers attached to Company A, and Lieutenants Page and Schindel were attached to Company C. The two companies attracted much attention at Union station while awaiting the arrival of their train. They were anxious for service at the flooded district, and companies at the post were hoping to be detailed to go there.

Companies A, Capt. T. H. Rees, and C, Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, of the first battalion of Engineers, left Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 2 before daylight in heavy marching order in an endeavor to rescue flood sufferers at North Lawrence. The companies of Engineers took with them the mule pack train and the full equipment for building pontoon bridges and also an extra supply of rations.

STATE TROOPS.

Considerable interest is attached to the complaint made by the enlisted men of Company I, 6th N.Y., against their company commander, Capt. Daniel P. Sullivan. The men composing the company, who are of the most intelligent and promising class, make several allegations against the Captain. Friends of the Captain are now, it is said, endeavoring to get members of the company to drop the complaint, but this they decline to do, and if necessary they will, according to the Military Code, carry the complaint over the head of regimental headquarters. As the men have followed military laws strictly, Colonel Duffy has promised that a proper investigation will be made. Company I a few years since was noted for its drill and attention to duty, and its present condition is a sad commentary upon its former record. It is known that the resignation of the Captain, who is responsible for the condition of the company, would be very acceptable to high headquarters, and an intimation to this effect, it is understood, has already been given him.

Former Adjutant E. D. Graff, of the 9th N.Y., has enlisted in the 8th N.Y. as a private, and will complete his 10 years service in that command.

Recruiting in the 1st N.Y., Colonel Bates, despite the dull season, is quite active, and with excellent material. The regiment has 700 officers and men on its roll. Co. B, Captain Beekman, has won three prizes in the 1st Brigade for figure of merit in shooting at Creedmoor.

The 18th Infantry, Penn. Militia, has received from the State Arsenal, in Harrisburg, its full quota of the new Army rifles. The rifle range has been resurveyed and new butts and targets placed to fit the shooting power of the new arm. Smokeless ammunition amounting to 12,000 rounds was also received, and 9,000 rounds by the 14th Infantry. All this and more will be expended by the two regiments during the current season. They will change the 500 and 600 yards firing points and arrange a 300-yard range. If the acreage can be secured and leased, the corps will also place 800 and 1,000-yard ranges.

At the annual inspection of the First Battalion of Naval Militia of New York by Capt. J. W. Miller on the New Hampshire June 5, 290 officers and men were present and 34 men were absent. The 1st Division went through Artillery drill, the 2d, physical; 3d, bayonet; 4th Infantry and 5th, single stick. The signal division and Hospital Corps also gave exhibitions, and the battalion was found to be in excellent shape.

Brig. Gen. Fred W. Wellington, commissary general of the M.V.M., has issued his orders for the 1st Brigade camp, which opens at Framingham, Mass., June 20. The system will be the same as prevailed last year.

The 66th anniversary of the National Lancers of Boston, Mass., officially known as Troop A, will be celebrated June 15 with a parade and banquet. Lieut. Col. R. B. Edes, commander of the Old Guard of Massachusetts, has sent a challenge to the Old Guard of New York to shoot a match at Sea Girt, N.J., during the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association. The National Rifle Association is to provide a suitable trophy. This challenge, if accepted, and it is understood that it will be, will prove most interesting, for both organizations will put forth some remarkably fine riflemen.

During the floods in Illinois on June 8, twenty-three persons were rescued from the flooded districts on Missouri Point, three miles above Alton, by a crew of nine

men in a Naval Militia cutter in command of Ensign Samuel Darnell. The men waded, sometimes in the water up to their necks, to drag the cutter over fences. They filled the craft with as many persons as the commander dared carry back through the floating trees, and made the hazardous trip to Alton safely.

The inspection of the National Guard of the State of Washington, which was made by Major George E. McGunnigle, 15th U.S. Inf., has been completed. The inspection shows that the National Guard of Washington has a total strength of 46 officers and 600 men, including Hospital Corps, Signal Corps, field music, etc. There were present at the inspection 57 officers and 457 enlisted men; absent 9 officers and 143 enlisted men, showing a percentage of absentees to the aggregate strength of 22.4%. The were 4 men under 18 years of age and 1 over 45. The number of married was 55, which gives a percentage to the aggregate strength of the Guard of 8.24. Although few in numbers, the inspector says that the armament, uniform, organization, discipline and equipment are modeled after the United States Army. The maximum strength of each company is 65 men, but the Adjutant General of the States announces his intention to increase the maximum number to 80 for each organization. Nearly all the companies are at present below 60, but recruiting is going on steadily and the captains express themselves as confident of reaching this maximum in a short time. The drill of the regiment as a whole, is very good, especially that of the two companies at Seattle, which the inspecting officer pronounced "excellent." Major McGunnigle remarks in conclusion, "that the Guard of this State has made rapid strides towards the nationalized idea which the Militia bill contemplates. The organization and practice are both based upon military principles, and social features cut no figure in the appointment of officers. Promotions are made according to merit and only after a satisfactory examination before a duly appointed board. The physical examination for enlistment differs in no particular from that in the Army, and the oath contains a clause requiring the soldier to respond to the call of the President."

The 1st Infantry of Delaware will be ordered into camp for one week, for field practice, from July 11 to 18, inclusive. A Board of Officers, to consist of Major S. P. Doherty and Capt. H. B. Carter and C. F. Colton, was appointed to meet at the armory, Wilmington, on May 29 for the purpose of considering such changes in the uniforms and equipments of officers as they may deem advisable. Company K, 1st Infantry, will hereafter be known and designated as Company D, 1st Infantry. The following appointments are announced: Capt. A. F. Matlack, Co. C, 1st Inf., to be Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. General, Governors' Staff. In the 1st Infantry these appointments have been made: Joseph E. Hossinger to be Captain Co. E; John M. Bowen to be 1st Lieutenant Co. E; Paul F. Pie to be 2d Lieutenant Co. E; 1st Lieut. C. M. Billon, Co. K, to be 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant; Sergt. Banksom T. Holcomb, Co. H, to be 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant; Capt. Simon P. Doherty, Co. F, to be Major; 1st Lieut. William E. Himes, Co. G, to be Captain.

Assistant Adjutant General of Georgia, Andrew Jackson Scott, of Albany, just appointed by Governor Terrell, was born in Montgomery, Ala., in 1873; graduated at the Southern University at Greensboro, Ala., removed to Albany, Ga., in 1891; joined Co. E, 4th Infantry, Albany Guards, eight years ago, the crack company of the Georgia State Troops, commanded by Captain Wooten, now Colonel of the 4th Ga. Inf.; rose through all the grades to Sergeant and Captain, missing 1st and 2d Lieutenant; was Captain of Co. G, 4th Ga., up to the Spanish-American War; was appointed Captain and Adjutant of the 4th Regiment in 1899, which he held up to his appointment at Assistant Adjutant General; married Miss Pasteur, a relative of the famous Parisian, Feb. 15, 1885; is an Elk, Odd-Fellow, K.P., and member of the Methodist church. There is not a more popular military man in the State Troops than Adjutant General Scott.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, has issued orders to Brig. Gen. Russell Frost directing him to assemble the Connecticut Guard, except the Coast Artillery, at Niantic, Conn., Monday, Aug. 10, for six days' camp duty. Field work will be omitted this year and in place thereof the soldiers will be instructed in the construction and use of field entrenchments, street column and square and the pitching and breaking of camp with both shelter halves and tents. The troops will pitch the camp on their arrival Monday morning. The acting commissary general will furnish rations for the enlisted men, and commissioned officers will provide their own subsistence. The food will be inspected daily. Governor Chamberlain will review the troops in camp on Friday, Aug. 14. The Coast Artillery, C.N.G., will report to the C.O. at Fort Terry, Plum Island, for duty July 10 to 20.

The 9th N.Y., Colonel Morris, will parade for divine service on the afternoon of June 14 in the Church of the Holy Communion at 20th street and 6th avenue.

The 23d N.Y., Colonel Bartlett, goes to the State camp ground, near Peekskill, to-day (June 13), for a week's field service under entirely new conditions. The regiment will erect its own camp, provide and cook its rations, and receive instruction in field engineering. The latter will consist of improvising hasty entrenchments, constructing gabions, fascines, bridges, etc., under the direction of Colonel Bogart, engineer on the staff of the General Roe. General Roe, who will be present during the week, will be present during the week. The 23d has been provided with the combination sleeping bag and blanket roll, which is a great advantage over any other device. The Merriam packs have been discarded.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. C. B.—Address the party you desire to communicate with to Manila P.I., giving number of regiment and letter of company he belongs to. The mail is forwarded from Manila to the point where the company is stationed.

C. J. W. asks who appoints the captains of the steam colliers and what is their pay per month? Answer: The Secretary of the Navy. Pay, 1st class collier, \$250 per month; 2d class collier, \$200.

H. F. C.—The U.S.S. Glacier sailed from Malta for New York June 6 and should arrive there about June 20. You can get a pass by writing to captain of navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., about the time the vessel is due, or ahead of time, should you prefer to do so, and state that you have a brother on board.

C. N. S.—If you write to the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for a copy of the rules governing the examination and admission of candidates, it will be sent you. The pamphlet gives full particulars.

H. B.—By a typographical error it was stated that the 5th U.S. Cavalry would go to the Philippines in 1904. The answer should have read "2d Cavalry" and it is scheduled to leave the United States for Manila in 1904. The 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 5th Cavalry will sail from the Philippines for home in September next.

4TH MD. asks who a sentinel on post should advance first, should the commander of the post and officer of the day be together? Answer: Commanding officer of the post.

W. J. E.—Write to office of the Lighthouse Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

G. F. asks: (1) Being in a column of fours at right or left oblique, and the command "Halt" is given, do you halt, come to the order and then face to the front, or do you halt and face to the front both at the same time, and then come to the order? (2) In executing Par. 215, Drill Regulations (school of the company), do you come to an order, as in Section 3, Par. 65, Manual or Arms? Answer: (1) Halt faced to the front and then commence the execution of manual of arms if necessary. (2) When the movement is complete the company should be at order arms.

MILITIA LAW INTERPRETED.

Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army, has submitted a memorandum, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, answering questions arising in the execution of Sections 14 and 15 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, (the Militia law). General Davis decides:

1. That States and Territories having to their credit any part of the \$1,000,000 annual allotment for the militia may draw in cash any portion of the sum so credited, to be expended as provided in the law for "pay, subsistence and transportation." Disbursements must be made by officers of militia designated for that purpose by their respective Governors. Accounts are to be rendered through the several departments of the staff to which they pertain and transmitted by them to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement. This involves the preparation of a new set of blank forms which the Comptroller of the Treasury has power to prescribe. It is accordingly suggested that a conference with the Comptroller on this subject would be in order.

2. Section 15 of the Militia act provides for the payment to the militia of money to be disbursed through officers of the Army out of the annual appropriation for the support of the Army. This makes it necessary to designate in advance the organizations of the National Guard which are to participate in the "encampment, maneuvers and field instruction," as transportation and subsistence for these will have to be furnished by the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments of the Army. In accounting for transportation and subsistence the blanks at present in use for the Regular Army can be employed. It is suggested that for the payment of officers and enlisted men special pay rolls be prepared and that the participating organizations be paid on the last day of the encampment in the manner suggested by the Paymaster General. The extent to which the National Guard can participate in joint encampment and maneuvers will depend upon the amount which can be spared from the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and hereafter upon the sums allowed for this purpose by Congress in its annual acts of appropriation for the support of the military establishment.

3. The Judge Advocate General has been asked whether officers and enlisted men of militia should receive increased pay by virtue of previous service in the militia or in the Regular Army or Volunteers. General Davis replies that to secure this increased pay it is essential that officers and enlisted men should be "in the Service of the United States" within the meaning of the act of April 22, 1898. They can be called into the National Service only in the event of invasion, or danger of invasion, or rebellion against the authority of the United States. Until the militia, therefore, shall be actually mustered into the service of the United States, under the authority given to call them out in an emergency, they are not in the actual service of the United States, and, as such, entitled to the same pay and allowances as are prescribed by law for officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army. General Davis says: "Such portions of the National Guard as may participate in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of the Regular Army do so for the purpose of improving their discipline and efficiency and in such participation act under the orders of their respective Governors. While so engaged the several organizations of the National Guard remain under the Government and control of their several commanders-in-chief, and not having been 'called forth' in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, do not, at any time, pass under the command or control of the President as the commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Such being the case, it is the opinion of this office that the enlisted men of the National Guard, not having been called 'into the actual service of the United States,' do not come within the operation of Section 12 of the act of April 22, 1898, and, for that reason, are not entitled to increased pay in virtue of previous service in the militia. Another question is presented, however, as to previous service which members of the National Guard may have had in the Regular or Volunteer forces and which would entitle them to additional pay in such Regular or Volunteer forces." A commissioned officer is entitled to a longevity increase of pay for each five years of service, and an enlisted man to an increase to \$16 a month upon re-enlisting after five years' service. "I am therefore of the opinion," General Davis says, "that under the provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of the act under examination officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who have, by previous service in the Regular or Volunteer Armies, become entitled to increased pay, will be entitled to such increased pay while engaging 'in actual field or camp service for instruction' under the authority of their respective Governors, or while participating upon the request of such Governors 'in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction' for which provision is made in Section 15 of the act under examination."

4. General Davis holds that the National Guard, not being in the service of the United States, need not be mustered for pay. "A simple company or detachment roll should be prepared which, when duly signed by those entitled to pay, will constitute a voucher which can be transmitted by the paymaster, to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of his accounts." No objection is made, however to the use of the term "muster" as descriptive of the verification of services by troops of the National Guard while participating in the duty of instruction which is provided for.

5. General Davis holds that there is no conflict between Sections 14 and 18 of the law. "Section 18 prescribes conditions which must be complied with in order to entitle a State or Territory to an allotment. Section 14 assumes an allotment to have been made and a credit to exist as a result of one or more allotments and imposes a condition which must be fulfilled before any sum, so standing to the credit of the State or Territory, can be drawn in cash. The conditions prescribed in Section 18 relate to efficiency as produced by drill, training and instruction, the conditions prescribed in Section 14 relate to efficiency as dependent upon completeness of material and equipment for duty in the field. * * * Section 18 may be fully complied with by a State and still, if some organizations of its National Guard are not fully armed and equipped for field service, the right of such State to draw cash, instead of arms, clothing, equipments, etc., may be disputed.

6. Finally, General Davis finds that the statute is silent as to the kind of year—fiscal or calendar—to which the conditions relate. He says: "The encampments begin in June and extend through July and August, and in some cases into September. It is, therefore, highly desirable that the year, as used in Section 18, should relate

to the calendar, rather than the fiscal year, and it is recommended that such be the interpretation placed upon it by the Department in the execution of the act of June 21, 1903. Some little adjustment will doubtless be necessary in giving immediate operation to the several sections of that enactment; but this is to be expected in carrying into effect so extensive a scheme of legislation. The interpretation which is suggested would require that the drills and encampments which took place during the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, should be considered in determining the right of a State to participate in the benefits conferred by Section 1661, as amended for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1903, and ending on June 30, 1904; similarly the instruction period ending on Dec. 31, 1903, should determine the allotment to the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1903.

GRANTS AT WEST POINT.

In an article on the "Grants at West Point" a writer in the New York Tribune says: "With the class which is to be graduated at West Point next Thursday is a trim, well groomed, soldierly appearing youth, whose name is Ulysses Simpson Grant. Sixty years ago almost to the day another Ulysses Simpson Grant rode away from the Academy on horseback for Cincinnati, and despite his four years of military discipline this cadet was a clumsy, slow gaited, heavy footed lad, whom some of his associates had nicknamed 'Country Sam.' The U. S. Grant of the class of '63 ranks high among its ninety-three members. The U. S. Grant of the class of '43 stood dangerously near its foot in many of his studies, and was graduated No. 21 in a class of thirty-five. The contrast between grandfather and grandson, however, is bridged over as it were by the father. Twenty-eight years ago Frederick Dent Grant left West Point for a lieutenancy in the Regular Army. His rank, though it surpassed that of his father, fell below that of his son. U. S. Grant, who became the chief soldier of the nation, was so incompetent in military tactics at the Academy that he was a private his first two years, and was then only promoted to a serjeanty to be dropped back into the ranks the following year. He spent his time reading novels instead of applying himself to his prescribed studies. He was a quiet lad, and according to all traditions he was never involved in a single fight. Frederick Dent Grant was as conspicuous a plebe as his father was obscure. High officials and handsome women who visited the Academy all asked to see the son of General Grant. The boy had entered West Point just after the Civil War, when the whole world was still talking about his father's victories. Frederick applied himself to his tasks and sought to excel in them. He was a fighter, and on many an occasion he sought to use his fists in standing up for the name of Grant. As his father was reticent, so the son was a good conversationalist."

This would be more interesting if it were all true. The elder U. S. Grant was very near the middle of his class upon graduation, standing No. 21 in a class of thirty-nine; his son, Frederick D., was No. 37 in a class of forty-one. The elder Grant did drop to near the foot of his class in French in his first year and the second year he was No. 44 in a class of fifty. His best record in ethics and infantry drill was No. 28 in a class of thirty-nine, and No. 35 in artillery drill. But he was sixteen in engineering and seventeen in mineralogy and geology, and he rose from sixteen in mathematics the first year to ten the second year. In drawing and painting he excelled. This is very far from being a bad record, and at no time was Grant in danger of being dropped from the Academy. In no year did he receive over one-half of the maximum number of demerits allowed. His standing in conduct was 147, 144, 157, 156 in a cadet corps varying in number between 270 and 233. In horsemanship he had no superior in the corps, if his equal. His chief trouble was with the requirements as to exactitude of dress, for he was never a Beau Brummel.

It is true that General Grant preferred reading novels in his leisure to attending social functions, but he never neglected his studies for them, as the Tribune suggests he did. Prof. Mahan said of him: "He was what we termed a first section man in all of his scientific studies; that is, one who accomplishes the full course. He always showed himself a clear thinker and a steady worker." It is also true that Grant was good natured and kindly and never quarrelsome as a cadet. But it is told of the undersized lad that when he had to take a beating from a larger cadet he went into training and tried it a second and a third time with the same discouraging result, finally beating his antagonist, however, on the fourth trial. Grant came near having a fight with his room-mate, Frederick T. Dent, whose sister he subsequently married. Dent, who was from the South, was disputing with Grant as to the superiority of the South over the North. The discussion became so hot that they stripped for a fight, but the absurdity of the quarrel finally forced itself upon Grant and he commenced to laugh which put an end to the strained situation. "I tell you," said Professor Davies on the night of Grant's graduation, "that the smartest man in the class is little Grant." The others of the class who have won distinction as soldiers are Franklin, Quinby, Peck, J. J. Reynolds, Augur, J. H. Potter and Frederick Steele. Rufus Ingalls was another member of the class, but his fame was won in the Quartermaster's Department.

ALLOTMENTS TO THE MILITIA.

It is understood that the final apportionment to the Militia of \$2,000,000 will be made on the basis of the strength of the organized Militia in each State or Territory. The apportionment of one-half of this sum is made upon the strength of the Congressional representation, as all the reports of the militia inspections are not yet in the possession of the War Department.

Provisional apportionment to the States, Territories, etc. (based upon organized strength of the militia) of 50 per cent. of the \$2,000,000 appropriated by the Army Act, approved March 2, 1903, for fully arming, equipping and supplying the militia to correspond with the Regular Army:

Alabama, \$24,340.94; Arkansas, \$13,815.35; California, \$30,314.70; Colorado, \$8,842.84; Connecticut, \$22,077.64; Delaware, \$3,062.60; Florida, \$12,216.74; Georgia, \$38,459.19; Idaho, \$6,874.03; Illinois, \$58,273.53; Indiana, \$19,196.49; Iowa, \$22,010.33; Kansas, \$12,401.84; Kentucky, \$17,340.71; Louisiana, \$18,703.73; Maine, \$9,743.11; Maryland, \$16,240.92; Massachusetts,

\$44,247.84; Michigan, \$24,904.66; Minnesota, \$15,355.07; Mississippi, \$12,477.77; Missouri, \$23,045.22; Montana, \$4,021.77; Nebraska, \$14,393.90; Nevada, \$1,135.85; New Hampshire, \$11,223.92; New Jersey, \$39,132.28; New York, \$121,435.45; North Carolina, \$15,186.79; North Dakota, \$6,116.79; Ohio, \$51,739.06; Oregon, \$11,156.61.

Pennsylvania, \$79,484.56; Rhode Island, \$9,154.15; South Carolina, \$24,063.29; South Dakota, \$10,559.23; Tennessee, \$14,597.83; Texas, \$25,148.66; Utah, \$3,727.29; Vermont, \$7,176.92; Virginia, \$17,958.08; Washington, \$7,008.65; West Virginia, \$9,860.90; Wisconsin, \$24,425.08; Wyoming, \$3,028.95; Arizona, \$2,650.33; District of Columbia, \$10,971.51; New Mexico, \$4,417.21; Oklahoma, \$6,756.23; Alaska, —; Hawaii, \$4,568.66. Total, \$905,000.00. Ten thousand dollars arbitrarily assigned to Porto Rico and deducted from the appropriation of \$2,000,000.

ROSTER OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

The following interesting correspondence has passed between the Secretary of War and Gen. John B. Gordon, President of the Confederate Veterans' Association:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: Please accept from me and the United Confederate Veterans, whom I represent, the assurance of our sincere appreciation of your generous course in urging the provision of a roster of all ex-Confederates, as well as of ex-Union soldiers. At our recent reunion in New Orleans our indebtedness to you was expressed by formal resolution unanimously adopted. The readiness of all Confederates to co-operate with you was also fully expressed. JOHN B. GORDON."

"My Dear General Gordon: I thank you for your kind letter of May 28, advising me of the gratifying way in which the Confederate veterans look upon my course in regard to the publication of a roster of ex-Confederates and ex-Union soldiers. I beg you to believe that I fully appreciate and highly prize this expression. I think that next to the splendid fighting that was done on both sides of the Civil War, the re-establishment of friendly relations and common sympathies between the two sections, within the lifetime of the very men who fought so desperately against each other, is a high title to respect for Americans by all the world. It is a very great pleasure for me to be able to do anything which may contribute toward the further advancement of these friendly relations. ELIHU ROOT."

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The following report has been sent to the Secretary of the Navy:

Board on Construction, June 10, 1903.
Sir: 1. In compliance with the Department's order of March 6, 1903, the Board has given careful consideration to the question of the designs of the two battleships of 13,000 tons displacement, authorized by the act of March 3, 1903. The Board has had under consideration a number of sketch plans of types of vessels of 13,000 tons displacement, and has concluded that the intent of the act would be best complied with, and the interests of the Navy furthered under this act, by retaining for the vessels in question as nearly as possible the offensive and defensive features of the first-class battleships, and reducing the speed and power and the coal to be carried on trial to the amount necessary, in order that the trial displacement of 13,000 tons may not be exceeded. The Board has agreed upon sketch plans with the following characteristics: Length, 375 feet; breadth, 77 feet; mean draft, 24 feet 6 inches; trial displacement, 13,000 tons; horse-power, 10,000; trial speed, 16½ to 17 knots. Battery: Four 12-inch B.L.R.; eight 8-inch B.L.R.; ten 7-inch B.L.R.F.; twelve 3-inch B.L.R.F.; six 3-pr.; four 1-pr.; two 3-inch field; two machine; six automatic. Armor protection: Water line belt, 9 inches, tapered to 7 inches at bottom in way of machinery space, reduced at ends to 7 inches, 5 inches and 4 inches; casemate and athwartship, 7 inches; main turrets, 12 inches and 8 inches; main barbette, 10 inches, 7½ inches and 6 inches; lesser turrets, 6½ inches and 6 inches; lesser barbettes, 6 inches and 4 inches; sub-barbette, 3 3/4 inches; ammunition tubes, 3 inches; conning tower, 9 inches; conning-tower cube, 6 inches. Full coal capacity, 1,750 tons.

It is seen that the vessel which the Board has agreed upon, as compared with the Connecticut, will have, as regards armament, the same main battery, excepting only a reduction of the number of 7-inch guns from 12 to 10. Owing to the reduction in length from 450 feet to 375 feet, the secondary battery is somewhat less than the Connecticut's, the principal difference being in the reduction from 20 to 12 3-inch and 12 to 6 3-pr. guns. Part of the reduction in secondary battery is due to the fact that in order to secure the heavy main battery and corresponding protection of a first-class battleship it is necessary to omit the after military mast, and to reduce the freeboard aft as on the Maine class. It is accordingly not intended to fit these vessels as flagships. The weight given to armor protection will be 3,377 tons, or 25 per cent. of the displacement, as against 3,992 tons and 24 per cent. for the Connecticut. The horse-power of the main engines will be 10,000 against 16,500. The Board is of the opinion that in working out the final designs that this power will provide a maximum trial speed of 17 knots.

Although the full coal capacity will be about 1,750 tons, as against 2,300 in the case of the Connecticut, its endurance at 10 knots is estimated at about 5,750 knots, against about 5,300 for the Connecticut at 10 knots under ordinary conditions.

The Board recommends that the Bureau be directed to proceed with the detail plans of the vessels outlined above, to be used by the Board in preparing the circular defining their chief characteristics.

Admiral Melville accompanied his signature to the report with the following statement: "While these vessels will undoubtedly be quite efficient, they would, in my opinion, be very much more so if given more speed, since I do not consider that a very heavy battery, comparatively low speed and small coal capacity, with only 9 inches of armor, makes the very best possible combination. The displacement being limited to 3,000 tons makes it difficult, if not impossible, to produce a thoroughly satisfactory and up-to-date battleship."

Navy Department, Washington, June 10, 1903.
Sir: The Department approves the general sketch plans agreed upon by the Board, with the characteristics thereof, for the 13,000 ton battleships authorized by the act of March 3, 1903, as set forth in the Board's letter of the 10th instant. The Bureau are directed, and will be so informed by the President of the Board, to proceed with the detailed plans of said vessels outlined above, to be used by the Board in preparing the circular defining their chief characteristics, which circular will be submitted to the Department for its approval.

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

Secretary Root has directed Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of the Columbia, to go to Alaska for the purpose of ascertaining if it is not now possible greatly to reduce the number of troops on duty in that country. The War Department does not consider it necessary longer to maintain so many garrisons in Alaska, and hopes that General Funston will find conditions such that a large proportion of the troops may be relieved.

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AN EVENT IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

In what way—whether helpfully or harmfully—American literature is likely to be affected by the tendency toward specialization in our industrial and intellectual activities, is a problem upon which even the most self-confident observer would hardly venture a positive opinion. The tendency noted is so strong, it is growing so rapidly and is already so manifest, not only in vast projects of industry, commerce and finance, but in the practice of law, surgery and medicine as well as in the methods of our great institutions of learning, that it seems bound sooner or later to exert a direct, formative influence upon education and literature. In a certain way this influence is already perceptible in that it has developed an urgent need of thoroughness and accuracy, coupled with greater simplicity, in standard books of reference. In response to this need there has been within recent years a wholesome improvement not only in the scope and quality of such works but in the text books designed for use in schools and colleges as well as in the methods of teaching employed in those institutions. One of the most valuable aids to this marked improvement has been the influence of the great encyclopedias which, by their method and treatment of the broad work to which they are devoted, have helped to establish high standards of accuracy in various branches of special study. The conclusions of the standard encyclopedias, if not the last word on a given subject involving expert analysis and research, embody at least an opinion which no person engaged in similar pursuits will lightly ignore. Indeed, it is not too much to say that with regard to a multitude of subjects, historical, political, and scientific, and of questions relating to art, philosophy and education, the encyclopedias, properly recognized as such, represent the best thought of the world's foremost specialists and are accepted as authoritative.

The production, therefore, of the New International Encyclopedia, by Dodd, Mead & Company of New York, will justly be recognized as a notable event in American literature. Eight volumes of this colossal work have already been issued and will be followed by others at monthly intervals until the scope of the undertaking, now fixed at fifteen volumes, is covered. The editors of this encyclopedia are Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, formerly president of Johns Hopkins University, now president of Carnegie Institute, Dr. Henry Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, and Frank Moore Colby, formerly professor of economics in the University of New York. The range and method of the work instituted and thus far admirably conducted by these eminent scholars are clearly set forth in the preface now at hand. The New International Encyclopedia is presented, not as a new edition or revision of the International Encyclopedia, but as an original work, planned and executed as an independent undertaking, and indebted to former works of the same general character only to the extent of adopting such of their conclusions as have stood the test of time and criticism. The ideal of the encyclopedia which the editors set themselves to assemble embodies these four distinct and indisputable attributes: First, accuracy of statement; second, comprehensiveness of scope; third, lucidity and attractiveness of presentation; fourth, convenience of arrangement. Careful examination of the volumes now available affords convincing evidence that the high standards here disclosed have been resolutely upheld, that the work has been carried forward with mingled enthusiasm, patience and trained intelligence and that the net result of the labor thus expended will rightfully occupy a large place of its own in modern encyclopedic literature. The editors have striven—and with visible success—to retain the desirable and discard the undesirable features which characterize the old standard encyclopedias. The densely technical method of one, the palpable inaccuracies of another and the excessive bulkiness of a third, have been studiously avoided, the outcome being an aggregate combining in equal degree the qualities of breadth, thoroughness, accuracy, clearness and charm of literary treatment. The completeness of the work amply justifies the title "International"—a word which possesses a new significance for the American people in view of the fact that our country no longer occupies a position of isolation from the other great powers of the world. But while the work is international, it is meant to be international from the American point of view, and for that reason it gives the broadest treatment to those subjects which are of the largest importance to the American people. The supreme aim of the editors has been to insure accuracy of statement. They have therefore abandoned the custom of publishing the signed article, and in its stead there is the article on a given subject prepared by an acknowledged expert, revised and amended if need be by another specialist, and finally passed under review by the general editor, the ultimate result embodying the collective knowledge of a group of men specially qualified in the work of analysis and research. The maps, diagrams, portraits, colored plates and other illustrations, by means of which the text is elucidated, are in prose, varied and beautiful as well as unique in the method of reproduction, and are far in advance of those in any other encyclopedia.

Some hint as to the high quality of the scientific

articles in the New International Encyclopedia is afforded by a glimpse at those relating to the military Services. These articles include the following, the authors of which are all officers of the Army: "Military Law," by Col. Edward Hunter; "Infantry," by Col. James W. Powell; "Army Organization, Coast Defense and Military Tactics," by Major John P. Wisser; "Military Engineering," by Capt. Edgar Jadwin; "Ordnance," by Capt. John W. Joyce; "Military Signalling, Artillery," by Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon; "Artillery and Ballistics," by Capt. James A. Shipton. The article on "The Navy" is by Lieut. Louis S. VanDuser, U.S.N., and the article on "Life Saving and the United States Revenue Cutter Service" is by Lieut. Worth G. Ross, U.S.R.C.S. It will be observed that these articles relating to the military Services are written by specialists of high standing in their respective professions, and if, as the editors assure us, the other scientific subjects dealt with in the New International Encyclopedia are treated by experts of relative ability in their several vocations, the work as a whole will command the hearty recognition of the world.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the distribution of the militia force of the United States, in the several military departments of the Army:

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, AGGREGATE 4,371.
California.—Brig. Gen. George Stone, A.G., Sacramento, Cal. One division of three brigades. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies, three of nine, one of eight. Cavalry: Four troops. Artillery: One battalion of four batteries. Signal Corps: Three companies. Total, 3,903.
Hawaii.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Soper, A.G., Honolulu, Hawaii. Infantry: One regiment of nine companies. Total, 533.
Nevada.—Brig. General L. Allen, A.G., Carson City, Nev. Infantry: Two companies. Total, 135.

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO, AGGREGATE 2,787.
Arizona.—Brig. Gen. R. W. Leavell, A.G., Phoenix, Ariz. Infantry: One regiment of nine companies. Cavalry: One troop. Total, 354.
Colorado.—Brigadier General George F. Gardner, Adjutant General, Denver, Colo. One brigade. Infantry: One regiment of eight companies; one of five. Cavalry: One squadron of four troops. Artillery: One light battery. Signal Corps: Hospital Corps. Total, 1,111.

New Mexico.—Brig. General W. H. Whitman, A.G., Santa Fe, N. Mex. Infantry: One regiment of six companies. Cavalry: One troop. Signal Corps: Total, 535.
Utah.—Brig. Gen. C. S. Burton, A.G., Salt Lake City, Utah. Infantry: One regiment of five companies. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One light battery. Signal Corps: Hospital Corps. Total, 443.
Wyoming.—Brig. Gen. F. A. Stitzer, A.G., Cheyenne, Wyo. Infantry: One battalion of seven companies. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One battery (two guns). Total, 354.

DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, AGGREGATE 2,680.

Alaska.—No organized militia. Idaho.—Col. David Vickers, A.G., Boise, Idaho. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies. Total, 475.
Oregon.—Brigadier General C. U. Gantenbein, Adjutant General, Portland, Ore. Infantry: One regiment of seven companies; one of eight; one battalion of three companies. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One light battery. Total, 1,335.
Washington.—Brigadier General James A. Drain, Adjutant General, Olympia, Wash. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies. Cavalry: One troop. Signal Corps: One company. Hospital Corps. Total, 879.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, AGGREGATE 4,536.

Minnesota.—Brig. Gen. Elias D. Libbey, A.G., St. Paul, Minn. One brigade. Infantry: Three regiments of nine companies each. Artillery: Two batteries. Engineers: One company. Total, 1,537.
Montana.—Col. R. Lee McCulloch, A. G., Helena, Mont. Infantry: Seven companies. Artillery: One light battery. Total, 472.
North Dakota.—Brig. Gen. E. S. Miller, A.G., Bismarck, N.D. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One light battery. Total, 727.
South Dakota.—Brig. Gen. S. J. Conklin, A.G., Pierre, S.D. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies; one of eleven. Cavalry: Three troops. Artillery: One light battery. Total, 1,500.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, AGGREGATE 9,153.

Alabama.—Col. William W. Brandon, A.G., Montgomery, Ala. One brigade. Infantry: Three regiments of twelve companies each; one separate company. Cavalry: One squadron of four troops. Artillery: One battalion of four batteries. Total, 3,000.
Arkansas.—Major General Charles Jacobson, Adjutant General, Little Rock, Ark. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each; six separate companies. Cavalry: Two troops. Artillery: One battery. Total, 2,180.
Connecticut.—Brigadier General George M. Cole, A.G., Hartford, Conn. One brigade. Infantry: Two regiments of ten companies each; one of eight; one of five; one separate company. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One light battery; one machine-gun battery; two companies Coast Artillery. Signal Corps: four sections. Total, 2,788.

Delaware.—Brigadier General I. P. Wickersham, A.G., Wilmington, Del. Infantry: One regiment of seven companies. Total, 350.

District of Columbia.—Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Mosher, Adjutant Gen., Washington, D.C. One brigade. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies; one of nine; one battalion of four companies. Signal Corps: Ambulance Corps. Total, 1,372.
Florida.—Major Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, A.G., Tallahassee, Fla. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each. Artillery: Two light batteries. Total, 1,510.

Georgia.—Brigadier General James W. Robertson, Adjutant General, Atlanta, Ga. Infantry: Three regiments of twelve companies each; one of eleven; one of ten; one battalion of seven companies. Cavalry: One regiment of ten troops. Artillery: One battalion of four heavy batteries; two light batteries. Total, 4,968.

Louisiana.—Maj. Gen. A. Jumel, A.G., Baton Rouge, La. Infantry: One battalion of eight companies; one separate company. Cavalry: Three troops. Artillery: Two battalions of five batteries each. Signal Corps: Total, 1,286.

Maine.—Major Gen. Aug. B. Farnham, A.G., Augusta, Me. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each. Signal Corps: One company. Ambulance Corps: One company. Total, 1,318.

Maryland.—Major General John S. Saunders, Adjutant General, Annapolis, Md. One brigade. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each; one of eleven; one separate company. Cavalry: One troop. Total, 2,007.
Massachusetts.—Brig. Gen. Samuel Dalton, A.G., Boston, Mass. Two brigades. Infantry: Five regiments of twelve companies. Cavalry: Three troops. Heavy Artillery: One regiment of twelve companies. Light Artillery: Three batteries. Cadet Corps: Two corps of four companies each. Ambulance Corps: Signal Corps. Total, 6,518.

Mississippi.—Brig. General William Henry, A.G., Jack-

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son, Miss. One division. Infantry: One regiment of nine companies; one of eight; one of seven. Cavalry: One squadron of two troops. Artillery: Five batteries. Total, 1,483.

New Hampshire.—Major General Augustus D. Ayling, A.G., Concord, N.H. One brigade. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One light battery. Total, 1,334.

New Jersey.—Major Gen. R. Heber Brientnall, A.G., Trenton, N.J. One division of two brigades. Infantry: Five regiments of twelve companies each. Cavalry: Two troops. Artillery: Two field batteries. Signal and Telegraph Corps. Total, 4,711.

New York.—Brig. General Nelson H. Henry, A.G., Albany, N.Y. Four brigades. Infantry: Three regiments of twelve companies each; six of ten; one of nine; three of eight; one battalion of six companies; one of five; three of four; 44 separate companies (43 of these companies constituting the 1st and 3d Regiments, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Battalions). Engineers: One regiment of ten companies. Cavalry: One squadron of three troops; two separate troops. Artillery: One regiment (heavy) of twelve companies; four batteries (light). Signal Corps: Two corps. Total, 14,432.

North Carolina.—Brigadier General B. B. Royster, A.G., Raleigh, N.C. One brigade. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each; one of eleven. Artillery: One light battery. Total, 1,906.

Pennsylvania.—Brigadier General Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pa. One division of three brigades. Infantry: Seven regiments of twelve companies; one of eleven; two of ten; two of nine; two of eight. Cavalry: Five troops. Artillery: Two batteries. Total, 963.

Porto Rico.—No organized militia.
Rhode Island.—Brig. Gen. F. M. Sackett, A.G., Providence, R.I. One brigade. Infantry: Two regiments of eight companies; one separate company. Cavalry: Two troops. Artillery: Five heavy companies; one light battery; one machine-gun battery. Signal Corps: Hospital Corps. Total, 1,339.

South Carolina.—Brigadier General John D. Frost, A.G., Columbia, S.C. One brigade. Infantry: Two regiments of eleven companies; one of nine; one battalion of two companies. Cavalry: One regiment of twelve troops; one troop detached. Artillery: One battery. Total, 2,570.

Vermont.—Brig. Gen. William H. Gilmore, A.G., Montpelier, Vt. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies. Artillery: One light battery. Hospital Corps. Total, 854.

Virginia.—Brig. Gen. Wm. Nalle, A.G., Richmond, Va. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each; one battalion of two companies; seven unattached companies. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One battalion of three batteries. Total, 2,250.

West Virginia.—Brig. Gen. S. B. Baker, A.G., Charleston, W. Va. One brigade. Infantry: One regiment of eleven companies; one of ten. Signal Corps: Hospital Corps. Total, 1,263.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES, AGGREGATE 3,174.

Illinois.—Brig. Gen. James B. Smith, A.G., Springfield, Ill. Three Brigades. Infantry: Eight regiments of twelve companies each. Cavalry: One regiment of eight troops. Artillery: One battalion of three light batteries. Engineers: One company. Signal Corps: Hospital Corps. Total, 6,926.

Indiana.—Brigadier General John R. Ward, A.G., Indianapolis, Ind. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each; one of nine. Artillery: One battalion of three light batteries. Signal Corps: Hospital Corps. Total, 2,278.

Kentucky.—Brigadier General David R. Murray, A.G., Frankfort, Ky. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies; four unassigned companies. Artillery: Three batteries. Cadets: One company. Hospital Corps. Total, 2,177.

Michigan.—Brigadier General George H. Brown, A.G., Lansing, Mich. One brigade. Infantry: Three regiments of twelve companies each; one independent battalion of four companies. Total, 3,206.

Ohio.—Brigadier General George R. Gyer, Adjutant General, Columbus, Ohio. One division of two brigades. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies; three of eleven; four of ten; one battalion of four companies. Engineers: One battalion of four companies. Artillery: Four light batteries. Cavalry: Two troops. Total, 4,140.

Tennessee.—Brig. Gen. Harvey H. Hannah, A.G., Nashville, Tenn. Infantry: One regiment of eleven companies; one of nine. Artillery: One field battery. Total, 1,725.

Wisconsin.—Brig. Gen. C. B. Boardman, A.G., Madison, Wis. Infantry: Three regiments of twelve companies each; one battalion of four companies. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One field battery. Total, 2,903.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, AGGREGATE 9,700.

Indian Territory.—No organized militia.
Iowa.—Brig. Gen. M. H. Byers, A.G., Des Moines, Iowa. Infantry: Four regiments of twelve companies each. Signal Corps: One company. Total, 2,636.

Kansas.—Brigadier General S. H. Kelsey, Adjutant General, Topeka, Kas. One brigade. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies; one regiment of eleven companies. Artillery: Two batteries. Hospital Corps. Total, 1,408.

Missouri.—Brigadier General W. T. Dameron, A.G., Jefferson City, Mo. One Brigade. Infantry: One regi-

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ment of eleven companies; two of ten; one of seven; one battalion of five companies; two unattached companies. Artillery: One light battery. Total, 2,741.
Nebraska.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Culver, A.G., Lincoln. One brigade. Infantry: Two regiments of twelve companies each; two independent companies. Cavalry: Two troops. Artillery: One light battery. Engineer and Signal Corps. Hospital Corps. Total, 2,130.
Oklahoma.—Brig. Gen. E. P. Burlingame, A.G., Guthrie, Okla. Infantry: One regiment of twelve companies. Cavalry: One troop. Artillery: One light battery. Hospital Corps. Signal Corps. Engineer Corps. Total, 803.

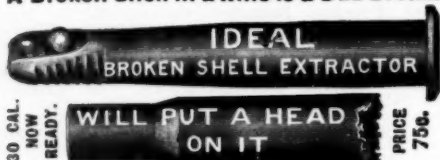
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, AGGREGATE, 3,226.

Texas.—Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, A.G., Austin, Texas. One division of two brigades. Infantry: Four regiments of ten companies each; one battalion of four; one independent company. Cavalry: One squadron of three troops. Artillery: One battalion of three batteries. Signal Corps: Two companies. Total, 3,226.

BROKEN SHELL EXTRACTOR.

We give below an extract from the favorable report of a board of officers convened in the fall of 1900 at Springfield armory to test the Broken Shell Extractor manufactured by the Ideal Manufacturing Co. of New Haven, Conn., whose advertisement appears in another column:

A Broken Shell in a Rifle is a Bad Break.



With One in Your Pocket You Are Safe.

"A number of cartridges were weakened by filing the shell so as to cause it to break when fired.
"(a) A cartridge was weakened at the point about

one-quarter of an inch from the head by cutting a groove entirely around the shell. Upon firing, the head was broken from the body of the shell, the forward portion remaining in the chamber. This was extracted without difficulty. This test was repeated with the shell coated with rosin in order to cause it to stick as tightly as possible. The forward portion of the shell stuck so tightly in the chamber that it was necessary to use a mallet to withdraw the bolt, but the Extractor worked perfectly and extracted the broken shell at the first attempt. This was again repeated with the same result.

"(b) A shell was weakened at the base of the neck, so that only the neck would remain in the gun when broken. The Extractor removed this broken part of the shell without difficulty. In order to cause the neck of the shell to be carried as far forward into the bore as possible, the next cartridge was lubricated before being placed in the chamber. The forward portion of the shell was broken off and carried about one-quarter of an inch into the rifled portion of the bore, but was extracted without difficulty. This test was repeated several times, but always with the same result.

"As a result of these tests, the board is of the opinion that this Extractor will prove efficient and certain in its action; it is very simple in its construction and it will be practically impossible for it to get out of order. The board therefore recommends that they be purchased for issue to the Service. A true copy: (Signed) Frank Baker, Captain, Ord. Dept., U.S.A."

Le Yacht condemns the new French battleship Henri IV, as of little account, with her 17 knots speed, in a modern squadron. She is of 8,948 tons displacement, has 24 Niclausse boilers and an ordinary coal capacity of 725 tons. The Suffren, which was launched in the same month as the new battleship, and constructed upon a much larger scale, Le Yacht says, can no longer be regarded as a modern vessel, in spite of her 12,700 tons displacement, her 18 knots speed, and her 12-inch guns. "To-day," it says, in conclusion, "the limit of 13,000 tons must be regarded as a minimum, and whatever the results obtained with the Henri IV, the day of small battleships, whether built on the monitor principle or not, must be regarded as gone forever."

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BORN.

BENNETT.—At Fort Columbus, N.Y., May 20, 1903, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th U.S. Inf.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General U.S. Army, a son.

DOUGHERTY.—At Iligan, Mindanao, P.I., April 22, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. A. J. Dougherty, Batt. Adjt. 25th Infantry, a girl.

QUINN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., June 5, 1903, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. James P. Quinn, U.S. Army, a son.

RYAN.—At Agaña, Guam, March 23, 1903, to the wife of Paym. Eugene Ryan, U.S.N., a daughter, Eugenia.

MARRIED.

APPLE—NELSON.—At Albuquerque, N.M., June 10, 1903, Lieut. Geo. M. Apple, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Euphemia M. Nelson.

BELL—FLOURNOY.—At Spokane, Wash., June 3, 1903, Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elsie Flournoy.

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BOWDEN—WARD.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 2, 1903, Miss Neenah M. Ward, daughter of Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ward, to Theodore H. Bowden.

EARLY—BOGGS.—At Finleyville, near Washington, D. C., June 8, 1903, Lieut. Orson L. Early, 8th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen Boggs.

FIELD—VOORHEES.—At Morristown, N.J., June 4, 1903, Lieut. Peter C. Field, U.S.A., and Miss Cornelia Emmel Voorhees.

HUTCHINSON—CASSATT.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1903, Dr. James P. Hutchinson and Miss Katherine K. Cassatt, sister of Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th U.S. Cav.

KAUTZ—HOVEY.—At Portsmouth, N.H., June 8, 1903, Lieut. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., and Miss Louise F. Hovey.

MCENTEE—CHAMBERLAIN.—At New York City, June 6, 1903, Asst. Naval Constructor William McEntee, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth E. Chamberlain.

POWER—REID.—At New York City, June 6, 1903, Lieut. Carroll Power, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Marie Beatrice Reid.

TERRY—STUART.—At Annapolis, Md., May 29, 1903, Dr. Charles Edward Terry and Miss Marion Stuart, niece of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N.

WEST—PARMLEE.—At Leavenworth, Kas., June 4, 1903, Miss Eleanor Parmlee to Lieut. Robert J. West, 6th U.S. Inf.

DIED.

BEVERIDGE.—At Fort Apache, Ariz., May 31, 1903, J. C. Beveridge.

COLT.—At Cambridge, Mass., Joseph George Colt, father of Mrs. Joseph F. Gohn, wife of Captain Joseph F. Gohn, 16th Inf., U.S.A.

FISK.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 9, 1903, Capt. Daniel W. Fisk, U.S.V., son-in-law to the late Major R. C. Walker, U.S.A.

LEEFE.—At New York City, N.Y., June 10, 1903, Lieut. Col. John G. Leefe, U.S.A., retired.

STURGIS.—At Washington, D.C., June 2, 1903, Mrs. Annie Davis Sturgis, daughter of the late Chaplain Charles A. Davis, U.S.N., retired, and sister of the late Major Philip C. Davis, U.S.A.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Replying to a statement by Mr. Arnold White that the bad shooting of the turret guns of H.M.S. Formidable was due to defective sights supplied by the authorities at home, Lord Selborne states that the sights were not defective when sent from England to the Mediterranean, and that the bad shooting was due to their defective adjustment on board the vessel. An inquiry is being held into the matter.

The British War Office has decided provisionally that 300 rounds of common shell and 300 of blank, per annum, shall be supplied to each cavalry regiment for practice with the one-pounder quick-firing guns (Pom-poms), and the same quantities to the Mounted Infantry School for each three months' training course. The allowance of blank will be increased when the troops are working with other arms of the service.

The Swiss Federal Council has presented to the Parliament a credit of 21,700,000 francs to pay the Krupp firm for supplying seventy-two 4-gun batteries of 2.9-in. 12 pr. guns recoiling upon the carriage. According to the German press these new guns will be lighter than those of the French artillery, and will be maneuvered with greater ease and rapidity.

During the passage recently of a German squadron through Kaiser Wilhelm canal the screws of the battleships of the Wittelsbach class were revolving at only three feet from the bottom.

A sum of \$60,000 is to be voted for the construction of a new experimental tank in connection with the French navy in the Grenelle district of Paris, where ground has been acquired sufficient to enable a tank 492 feet long to be constructed with accessories.

The German naval staff has prepared a volume, published by Mittler, upon the operations of the German fleet during the troubles in China in 1901.

The experiments intended to determine the practicability of preserving steam coal by immersion in sea water were begun at Portsmouth, England, recently. Twenty-one tons were selected from the stock and divided into three lots, two of ten tons and one of one

ton. The ten ton lots are to be further divided, five perforated cases each containing two tons being submerged while five mounds each of two tons will be protected on shore by tarpaulins. The one ton lot is to be burned, when the calorific and evaporative qualities are to be carefully noted by the officers who are entrusted with the trials. No further test will be made for twelve months, when one of the submerged lots will be tried in competition with one of the mounds stored on shore, and the result will be compared with those obtained at the combustion of coal drawn from fresh in the stack. Further trials with the selected coal will be made from time to time as the officers responsible for the experiments may direct.

The boilers of the British cruiser Medea are being overhauled at Devonport dockyard. In the four hours' full-power trial some of the tubes buckled a little under the intense heat. This is being remedied by substituting tubes bent in precisely the same manner as those that buckled. The cruiser is fitted with Yarrow boilers.

Experiments with various kinds of kites are to be carried out on board the torpedo cruiser Lieutenant Iliine, for the purpose of ascertaining if any form of kite can be used in the Russian navy.

A sum of \$50,000 has been offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie towards the erection of a tank for naval architectural experiments as a memorial to James Watt.

An admiralty order directing that a new cruiser of the Duke of Edinburgh class is to be laid down at Pembroke dockyard has been received at that establishment. Her dimensions are 480 ft., 73 ft. 6 in., and 27 ft. draught.

Four obsolete vessels have been sold by auction at Devonport. They were the twin-screw torpedo gunboat Spider, which realized £1,820; the Monmouth, which has been used as a Roman Catholic chapel, £1,500; the Hecate, £6,550; and the Gorgon, including the boilers, £8,600.

The London Globe is told by a correspondent that in the "Navy List" for January, 1903, the first two names under paymasters are:—

Davy,
 Jones.

Unfortunately, the third is not Locker.

It is believed in military circles in France that sooner or later it will be necessary to reduce the number of units in the army. Since the war an attempt has been made to keep pace with Germany, notwithstanding the difference of population—53,000,000 as compared with 39,000,000—with the result that some of the formations are mere skeletons, with great detriment to the training.

Sir Frederick Maurice is preparing for publication the "Diary of Sir John Moore." The diary extends from December 5, 1792, to December 24, 1808, and covers the whole period from the siege of Toulon to Moore's advance on Sahagun, twenty-three days before his death at Corunna in 1808. It treats exhaustively of the siege of Toulon, at which Napoleon's career began.

M. Taratte, an engineer on board the French warship Courbet, has just completed the design of a new magazine rifle for the French army. The magazine is contained in the stock, and is capable of holding twenty to twenty-five Lebel cartridges, according to the size of the stock. This new repeater has the mechanism of the striker of the trigger, and of the platform of the magazine greatly modified.

A Parliamentary paper just issued gives the estimated amount of war charges incurred in South Africa and China to the end of March last as \$1,085,830,000 of which \$338,420,000 has been met by the imposition of additional taxation and the suspension of the sinking fund, and \$747,410,000 raised by loan.

Grand maneuvers of the Italian army will take place from August 28 to September 6, the 3d Corps (Milan) and the 5th (Verona) being engaged, as well as a divi-

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sion of the mobile militia and a division and brigade of cavalry.

On an extended trial of the ships of the British Mediterranean squadron it was found that the vessels with the water-tube boilers consumed from 1.7 lb. to 2.1 lb. of fuel per indicated horse-power per hour, while in the case of ships with cylindrical boilers the rate varied between 2.2 lb. and 2.9 lb. At the same time, the speed of the Belleville boiler ships was in some cases 3.5 miles per hour greater and in no case was the excess speed less than 1-2 miles. Some allowance must be made for the fact that it was a trial of new boilers against old.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Korea, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 19.
Sierra, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., June 25.
Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 27.
Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 7.

China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 15.
Sonoma, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., July 16.
Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 23.
Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 31.

Ventura, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 6.
Siberia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Aug. 8.
Coptic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Aug. 13.

From Tacoma.

Victoria, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 26.
Shawmut, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 29.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 15.
Moana, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., June 26.
Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 29.
Empress of China, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 6.
Mowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., July 24.
Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 27.
Aorangi, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 21.



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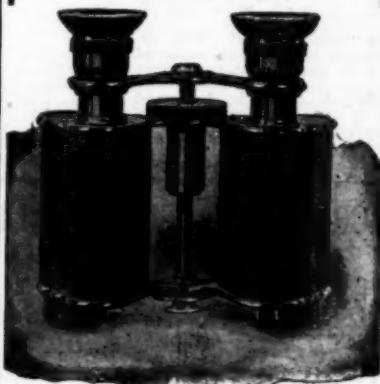
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District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Juan, P.R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major Gen. George W. Davis, Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A., to command by July 28, 1903.
Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

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2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops A, B, C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for United States in September, 1903.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A and C, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Band D, Fort Keogh, Mont. All other troops in the Philippines.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; K and L, on temporary duty in Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I and M, on temporary duty in Sequoia National Park, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.

F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops E, F, G and H, Manila; Troops A, B, C and D, will sail for Manila July 1, Headquarters and I, K, L and M on Aug. 1.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. Troops E, F, G and H sailed for Manila from San Francisco on June 1.
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuaca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Entire regiment is ordered to sail from San Francisco for Manila on Aug. 1.
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
9th. Manila, P.I.	25th. Ordered from Manila to U. S.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	26th. San Francisco, Cal.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	27th. Vancouver Bks. Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	28th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	30th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	31st. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	

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2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
3d. Ft. Getty, S.C.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
10th. Manila, P.I.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	85th. Manila, P.I.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
27th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
36th. Ft. Getty, S.C.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
38th. Manila, P.I.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	108th. Manila, P.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	122d. Key West, Fla.
60th. Presidio, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
61st. Fort Baker, Cal.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
63d. Fort Casey, Wash.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Address mail to San Francisco, Cal. Will return to the United States in June, 1903, and be assigned to Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Fort Logan.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Sailed for Philippines June 1, 1903.

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5th Inf.—Ordered to United States from Manila via Suez Canal. To sail on the transport Summer the latter part of July. Send mail to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Porter, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. Cos. E, F, G, temporary station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
10th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Slocum, Alaska; Cos. A, B, C, D, Discharge Camp, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; M, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash. Entire regiment ordered to sail for the Philippines on July 1.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.
22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ty.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.
23d Inf.—Manila P.I.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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COMMUNICATION BY DRUM.

A system of long distance communication used by the native tribes of South Africa in the territory lying west of Natal is described in the Kansas City Star by a returned missionary, Rev. C. A. Rideout. A drum composed of a gourd with a dried kid skin stretched across it is beaten with a padded drumstick, and gives forth a sound which is carried across the valleys and glens to the next village, where it is interpreted by another guard. There is always a guard on duty to receive these messages. If the message is for a distant part, he repeats it on his gourd, and so it is carried from village to village, with very little loss of time, until it reaches the person for whom it is intended. During the war between the British and the Boers those who were hundreds of miles distant from the scene of hostilities got all the news with surprising rapidity and knew every victory and every reverse which took place in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. In several instances the news came by the gourd air lines hours ahead of the message by field telegraph. The same system is common to many of the African tribes, and the secret is always confined to the few trained men in each village. There appears to be no difficulty in sending any kind of message by the code, and it was just as easy for the operator, comparatively, as it would be for the man who sits at the key in a telegraph office. Dr. Rideout has known of messages being sent nearly one thousand miles.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S NICKNAMES.

General William R. Shafter, who led the Army forces in the Cuban campaign at Santiago, was referred to recently in a Western paper as "Pecos Bill" Shafter, but this is not the only nickname by which the old veteran officer of two wars has been known. Many of his old associates have familiarly called him "Small Cap" Shafter, although he has not a head that would suggest it, for he wears a large cap; nor is he small in other ways. The nickname of "Small Cap" originated with an incident in connection with a banquet given to several Army officers at Denver many years ago, at which Shafter was one of the guests. One of the Denver papers reported the banquet, and gave a complete list of the guests, but when the proof slips were sent to the proofreader he observed that Shafter's name was in lower case type, and so he marked it "small cap," the usual way being to note "sm. c." meaning that the words should be reset in capitals of small size. It seems that the compositor was not familiar with the proof corrections, and, supposing that the note made by the

proofreader indicated some military title that he was not familiar with, instead of making the proof correction, he substituted the words "Small Cap" and it was so printed in the paper. Shafter was in "a frame of mind" when his attention was called to his name in the paper, but the other officers made much fun of it, and the title stuck to him many years.—New York Tribune.

THE SMALLEST OF FOOD FISHES.

The largest example of sinarapan thus far found is only half an inch long, and the smallest is less than two-fifths of an inch. The number of fish in one pound is about 16,000.

Curiously enough, this is an important food fish, the most valuable in Lake Buhi.

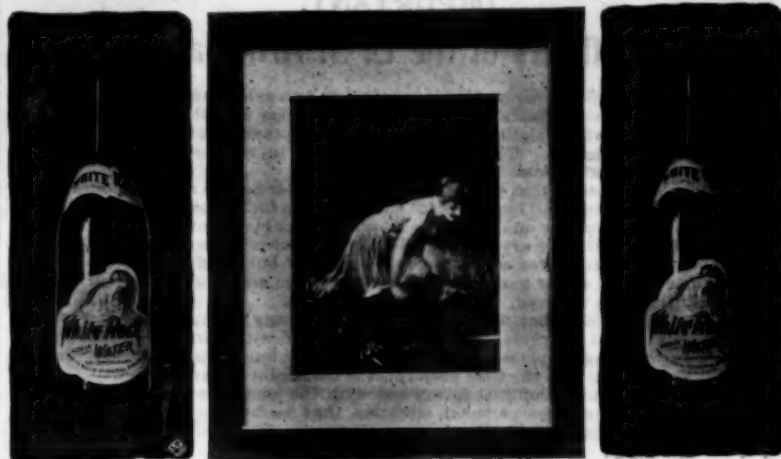
Lake Buhi is a beautiful mountain lake in southern Luzon, said to have been formed many years ago by a volcanic upheaval which blew away one side of Mount Iriga and scattered lava for miles around.

Of course, it is too small to be caught in ordinary nets, so the Bicolos let down a piece of closely woven cloth and capture a whole school at one haul. The fish are placed in wicker baskets from which the water drains, and are taken to market. The natives greatly relish them and eagerly await the arrival of the fishermen, exchanging three or four potatoes, a handful of rice, or a few copper coins for a pint of fish. After the fish are mixed with peppers or other spices and made into thin cakes they are dried in the sun on leaves and are ready to be eaten. The American soldiers have become very fond of this food and liberally patronize the little native restaurant where the fishcakes are served.

Not only is this the smallest fish known to science, but it is also the smallest backboneed animal which has yet been discovered.—Hugh M. Smith in St. Nicholas.

RATS ON A TRANSPORT.

The United States Army transport Sherman, while in Hong Kong, contracted, as all good ships do, the rat habit. The sight of a rodent to a Manila health officer is on a par with the waving of a red rag in the eyes of a bull. So when the Sherman dropped her anchor in the bay, the official rat catcher was placed aboard, but it was soon discovered that it would require all the larders in the island to even make an impression on this ratship. A consultation was held and it was decided to place a rat enumerator on the vessel and have his report before further action was taken. When all the provinces of the big white boat had been heard from, the returns in-



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dicted that there were at least one million rats aboard.

This astounding statement staggered the officers, but only for a moment, for lo! there was the Mariveles quarantine station. The ship was at once placed under way, and a hurried run made, hatches were battened down and upon arrival many sulphur fires were started away down in her holds. The result has been most gratifying, for upon examination after her fumigation, not a single live rat could be discovered.—Manila American.

The Utica (N.Y.) Saturday Globe contains an excellent portrait of Mr. Alvah W. McNeil, manager of the Army and Navy department of the Prudential Insurance Company, together with a sketch of his life. Mr. McNeil, or "Mack" as he is known to most of his friends in the Services, was born at Great Bend, N.Y., in 1867. He was for a time with the Equitable and later with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. While with the latter company in 1892 he took up the special work of writing insurance on the lives of officers of the Army and Navy. His success in this field led to his being engaged by the Prudential in 1900. Few men have a wider circle of friends among Service people than Mr. McNeil, and he refers with pride to the fact the

sun does not set on the holders of policies which he has written.

"Shushine," an article advertised by the Osmic Chemical Co. of Brockton, Mass., is a very unique and convenient form of shoe polish. A tube of paste of superior quality is enclosed in a strong, light wooden box, on the bottom of which is a thick piece of felt for a polisher. The whole is extremely compact and handy and a JOURNAL representative can testify that an excellent polish is obtained by its use.

Sherry and Angostura were served as an appetizer at the recent dinner given to the British Ambassador by the New York branch of the Pilgrims' Club at Delmonico's. No doubt, Sir Michael Herbert appreciated this deference to English custom. At all dinners of the "smart set" in London, Sherry and Angostura are considered quite the proper thing.

Divers recently raised from the Mediterranean off Sicily about thirty old guns which, they say, belonged to the Dutch and Spanish ships sunk by the French in 1676. At any rate, nine of the guns are adorned with the ancient insignia of the Netherlands.

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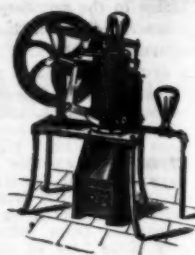


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